The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Fortress Monroe.

Approach of Gen. Magruder with Seven Thousand Rebels.

BURNING OF THE TOWN OF HAMPTON.

Repulse of the Rebels at Newmarket Bridge.

An Expedition from Fortress Monroe to the Rappahannock.

An Exciting Time in Baltimore.

Breckinridge and Vallandigham Feasted by the Secessionists.

Breckinridge Not Allowed to Make a Speech.

Satisfactory Condition of Affairs at Washington.

Escape of Another Privateer Steamer at New-Orleans.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

The absence of Mr. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, has occasioned the establishment of the practice of inviting the Assistant Secretaries to Cabinet meetings in the absence of their respective Chiefs Under this rule, Mr. HARRINGTON, of the Treasury, and SCOTT, of the War Department, attended the Cabinet session held to-day. I am not aware that the practice has ever before obtained—certainly it has not under several Administrations. In the practical workings of their respective departments, Messrs. SCOTT and HARRINGTON are quite as competent to give advice to the Cabinet as their superiors.

Mr. NICOLAY, one of the President's private secretaries, left for Newport this morning. In his absence the entire duties of the office devolve upon Mr. HAY.

ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

The refusal of the Democrats of the State of New-York to unite with the Republicans in the nomination and election of a ticket, causes some surprise here, as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan prearranged here at Washington, and which had for its purpose the disintegration of the Republican party. The same idea of a Union ticket was broached in Ohio, and has there been rejected. These two coincidences happening in Ohio and New-York, it is said among the politicians, will cause now the entire dissolution of the Democratic party.

FLOGGING ABOLISHED.

By an adroit insertion of three lines in the bill making appropriations for fortifications, flogging as a punishment is abolished in the Army.

CONGRESSMEN GONE HOME.

All but two or three Members of Congress have left Washington.

KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Three companies of Col. TOUCEY's Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry reached Washington this morning. Since the result of the last election in Kentucky, the citizens of that State have become to manifest much greater interest in the Administration than heretofore. I judge this by the fact that many applications are being made for the small Post-offices, Marshalships, &c.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

During the absence of Mrs. LINCOLN and her family, the White House is to be overhauled and refurnished in accordance with established usage. The outside of the building is now being repainted.

President LINCOLN declares he will not leave Washington during his term of office, unless the war be first closed.

ANOTHER EXPECTED ATTACK.

The rebels of Washington are again manifesting symptoms of an expected attack upon the city.

The disposition of troops is such that Washington is now entirely surrounded with wings, extending up the river as far as Harper's Ferry, and down the river below Fort Washington.

TROOPS IN KENTUCKY.

There were two applications to the Department to-day for the privilege of raising regiments in Kentucky.

A CALCIUM LIGHT REGIMENT.

Prof. ROBERT GRANT, the inventor of the calcium light, has been authorized by the War Department to raise a regiment. The purpose of the War Department in giving Prof. GRANT this authority is to test the value of the calcium lights on a large scale in making night attacks. Gen. BUTLER commends it highly from the experience he has had with it at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. MCCLELLAN has expressed the opinion that it could be made a valuable adjunct to the operations of our Army.

GEN. KING'S BRIGADE.

Gen. RUFUS KING has completed the organization of his brigade to-day.

MORE BRIGADIERS.

Cols. LUCIUS BLENKER, A. HENRY, W. SLOCUM, and Major JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of the volunteers; Major JOHN J. PECK, late of the United States Army, and JOHN H. MARTINGALE, and Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Dudley Observatory, both graduates of West Point, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals from New-York.

Major RANDOLPH P. MARCY, Paymaster United States Army, has been appointed Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel.

THE FREEBORN.

The *Freeborn* arrived this morning, and after taking in coal and supplies, she took her departure. She is cruising between Fort Washington and Aquia Creek, and occasionally runs up the little creeks and inlets that empty into the Potomac. All boats, the nature of whose employment is not properly accounted for, are destroyed. Though shots are occasionally fired over Mathias Point, no reply has been elicited.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE POTOMAC.

On Wednesday night a rebel craft, the *George Paige*, carrying six guns, attempted to run out of Aquia Creek. She was at once engaged by the ice-boat, and after exchanging some shots, was forced to retreat up the creek, somewhat damaged. The ice-boat was not struck.

REBEL BATTERIES.

It is reported that batteries are being erected by the rebels at White House Point. On Wednesday night, five boat-loads of armed men were seen by a schooner to cross from the Maryland shore.

GONE TO SARATOGA.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, leaves the Capital for a brief absence at Saratoga. WALTON J SMITH, son of the Secretary, will act during his absence.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Rev F S. RISING, P. HARWOOD VERNON and NOBLE HEATH, Jr., a Committee from the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, are in the city visiting the hospitals and camps, for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual wants and bodily comforts of our soldiers.

CAPT. SEYMOUR, OF FORT SUMTER.

Capt. SEYMOUR, of the Fort Sumter Garrison, now drafted into the Fifth Artillery, is now in command at Fort Runyon, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge. Though one of the best artillery officers in the service, he alone, of all the officers of the First Artillery at Fort Sumter, has not been promoted.

IMPROVED SPIRITS OF THE TROOPS.

The troops are rapidly recovering from their demoralization consequent upon the panic and retreat at Bull Run. With the exception of two or three regiments which have been badly decimated by desertion and losses, nearly all the soldiers are full of determination to retrieve the disgrace of the retreat of the 21st, now that they have learned how causeless was that disastrous movement. Gen KEYES is confident that the panic was the result of the volunteers never having been in battle before, and that no inadequate cause would again result in a panic among them.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

The activity among Government teamsters is as great as it was at any time previous to the late battle. Provisions and other supplies in immense quantities are hauled to the various camps, both in and out of the city. In this connection it may be stated that much more regard than heretofore is paid to the comfort and subsistence of the soldiers, and as a consequence, but little if any complaint now exists among the troops. Soldiers arrive from time to time, including of late a large proportion of cavalry. They are judiciously distributed along our now extended Potomac lines. The movement of troops during the night is certainly an improvement over their improper exposure to the sun.

Many of those recently appointed to Military Office are waiting impatiently for their commissions; the War Department is daily thronged with them, already uniformed.

The Southern newspapers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade in localities which might here be specified. The Navy Department is in the possession of ample power, recently conferred by Congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

The Naval Constructor, charged with that particular duty, reports that he has twice examined VANDERBILT's steamers, and considers them unfit for the service required, viz.: for blockading purposes and the Navy Department, in view of the facts presented concur with him in this opinion.

The following Consular appointments have recently been made; some of them confirmed by the Senate and others since the adjournment of Congress: JOHN T. NEAL, of Kansas, Consul to Kingston, Jamaica; C. HOGG, to Trinidad; M. M. JACKSON, of Wisconsin, to Halifax; F. J. KING, of Rhode Island, to Oporto; J. G. BOWMAN, of Indiana, to Matanzas; H. WHEELER, of Iowa, to Genoa; LOINGI MONTE, of Massachusetts, to Palermo; CHARLES W. GODDARD, of Maine, to Constantinople; ARTHUR FULSOM, to Cape Haytien; WM. T. BAKER, of Maryland, to Guaymas; L. PIERCE, of Texas, to Matamoras; JAMES H. ARMSBY, of New-York, to Naples, *vice* HAMMETT, who has held that office 52 years.

Prince NAPOLEON, who left here yesterday to visit beyond our lines, in the direction of Bull Run, had not returned this morning, as he intended. The supposition is the Confederates have invited him to extend his journey.

Ex-Minister to France FAULKNER paid a visit to the Secretary of State to-day.

The President, to-day, made the following additional appointments of Brigadier-Generals for the Volunteer force. All of them, Professor MITCHELL excepted, being from the list recommended by the New-York Congressional Delegation. Cols. BLENKER and SLOCUM, of the Volunteers, and Major WADSWORTH aid to Gen. MCDOWELL; Col. JOHN A. PECK, Ex-Major of the regular Army, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war; JOHN H. MITTINGALE, graduate at West Point; ORMSBY M. MITCHELL, Professor of Astronomy of Cincinnati, a graduate of West Point and Ex-Army officer.

A company sent out last night by Col. MCCUNN to relieve his pickets beyond Alexandria, fell in with a body of Secessionists, when shots between them were briskly exchanged, killing two men, but on which side the Colonel did not state, when to-day he mentioned the occurrence to several friends in Washington. He sent reinforcements to the relief of our pickets, when the enemy fled.

Our troops on the Virginia side are more vigilant than heretofore, against any possible surprise.

A letter was received to-day from Lieut. PARKS, of the First Michigan Regiment, dated Richmond, July 29, in which he says he is a prisoner with hundreds of others in that city. More than thirty officers are with him. He has the names of fifty-six of his regiment held there, and believes these are all.

Col. Butterworth, Lieut. Waush, Lieuts. Warner and Perkins and others, are still at Manassas Junction, wounded.

Only three of his company are with him, named GEORGE PHILLIPS, MURRAY BAKER and GEORGE BAKER.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday. Aug. 9.

The following call is issued by the Democratic State Committee:

The Democratic Electors of the several districts of this State are requested to send two Delegates to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th day of September, 1861, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, two Canal Commissioners and Inspector of State Prisons.

All citizens are requested to unite in the selection of these delegates who agree that the present crisis demands the subordination of the interests of "party" to those of the country; who believe that the vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace; who seek the restoration of the Union by extending equal justice to all the States, who regard no war or peace defensible which is based upon the idea of the ultimate separation of these States; who, while willing to oppose to secession all the resources of the country, consider sectionalism at the North as a pregnant source of the evils that affect us, and demand that public affairs shall be conducted henceforth upon broader principles of constitutional duty and patriotism; and who agree that justice to our soldiers and our tax-payers demands the immediate institution of a more rigid administration of expenditures and the expulsion of corrupt men from office. (Signed,) DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

PETER CAGGER, Secretary.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

HAMPTON BURNT BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Hampton has been burnt. Scouts and fugitives, yesterday morning, brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed at 5 P. M., by an intelligent deserter from the rebels, named E. A. MAHEW, a native of Maine, but a resident of Georgia until impressed into the service, who has furnished me an account of the expedition. Mr. MAHEW has been stationed at Yorktown since the 1st of June. Friday last Col. (now Gen.) MAGRUDER left Yorktown with a force of 7,000 men, including 200 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery, viz., three Parrott guns, four howitzers and one rifled cannon. Part of the troops were from Williamsport. Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel, which had been completely deserted. Tuesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up position on Back River, some three miles from the town, where Mr. MAHEW managed to escape through a corn-field, and by swimming a couple of streams reached the fortress.

He says the object of the expedition was to draw out our forces, attack Camp Hamilton or Newport's News if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton, so as to prevent our using it for Winter quarters.

Gen. BUTLER at once repaired to this end of Hampton Bridge, where he remained until 11 o'clock. Col. WEBER erected a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points this side of the creek.

A few minutes past midnight, Gen. MAGRUDER, with about 500 Confederates—some of them belonging in Hampton—entered the town, and immediately fired the buildings with torches. A greater part of the five hundred houses were built of wood, and no rain having fallen lately, the strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. They gave CARY JONES and his wife, both of them aged and infirm, but fifteen minutes to remove a few articles of furniture to the garden. Several of the whites and also of the negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service. Mr. SCOFIELD, a merchant, took refuge in a swamp above the town. Two negroes were drowned while attempting to cross the creek. A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded.

The fire raged all night. The greater part of the Confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon to-day, when I visited the place, but seven or eight buildings were left standing.

The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty to the resident Unionists, and moreover entirely useless, as Gen. BUTLER intends to Winter his army many miles beyond Hampton. An attempt will be made to fasten the act on the General, but after 10 o'clock on Wednesday there was not a National soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Miss MAYO, niece of Gen. SCOTT, on her way from Richmond to New-York. She states that the Confederates attribute the act to Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. MAGRUDER has encamped near New-Market Bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport's News.

Mr. MAHEW says there have been about seven thousand Confederate stationed troops at Yorktown. Some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton and carried away a hundred and eighty negroes.

Provisions are abundant at Yorktown, and most of the regiments are receiving new uniforms for the Winter campaign.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Friday, Aug. 9.

Gen. STONE has been assigned a separate command to be stationed at the Point of Rocks, where it is presumed the rebels intend ultimately to establish a strong battery to intercept transportation of supplies and troops from Baltimore to the Lower Potomac.

Col. HAMILTON, of the Third Wisconsin, has been appointed to the command of the Third Brigade of this Division in place of Gen. STONE, transferred to the Point of Rocks.

The report of yesterday, purporting that two rebel regiments, with six guns, were approaching from Leesburgh towards the Point of Rocks, is discredited. That point is now guarded by the New-York Twenty-eighth, Col. DONNELLY, strengthened by detachments from other regiments. The section of Virginia opposite the Point of Rocks, through which the enemy must pass to attack us, is thoroughly scouted day and night.

The Medicine Purveyor's Department has been removed from Hagerstown to Frederick, Md. Orders have been issued for the removal of the general hospital to the same place. The latter will be located at the old State Barracks, built by the English in 1775, which is still in good condition.

Last evening Major DOUBLEDAY's siege battery was tried upon Loudon Heights. Shot and shell were thrown over the summit from smooth-bore guns, while the Eagle Rock Flint pinnacle of the mountain was successfully struck and shattered by the percussion shells of the Enfield guns. The estimated range of the latter shots is a mile and three-quarters.

The accuracy elicited bursts of applause from the beholders.

Good health and discipline prevail in all the encampments.

Col. MANN's Second Pennsylvania Regiment now promises to become very efficient. General satisfaction exists since the reception of new muskets and a better quality of food. Additional clothing and shoes are now on the way from Pennsylvania for this regiment.

Reconnoissances by the Engineer Staffs are daily kept up. Weak points have been strengthened by additional forces.

The Point of Rocks prisoners are still in custody.

Rumors as to the movements of the enemy in this vicinity are plentiful, but very unreliable.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Aug. 9.

We have intelligence from the Southern Kansas border that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the actions of half-breed Cherokees and white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by JOHN MATTHEWS, a leader from the Osage country.

It is reported that men have been killed and sixty families driven from the Cherokee Neutral Land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon the place. A messenger has arrived here, requesting assistance from the Government.

LIVELY TIME IN BALTIMORE.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM partook of a grand dinner at the Eutaw House last evening, given by Baltimore Secessionists. At 11 o'clock they were serenaded by the Blues' Band. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE attempted to speak, but was constantly interrupted by cheers for CRITTENDEN, Gen. SCOTT, the Kentucky election, and for the Union. It was impossible to hear what he was endeavoring to say. There were several thousand persons present, a majority of whom were Union men. They called on the band for the "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," &c., but could get nothing from them but "Dixie" and the "Marseillaise." All attempts to quiet the people were responded to by the cries of "Remember the 19th of April." "Remember the week of terror."

Several fights took place, and some of the Secessionists were roughly handled. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was finally compelled to retire without speaking, and the cheers of his friends were deafened amid the groans and hisses. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did not attempt to speak, and the crowd dispersed with cheers for the Union and groans for JEFF. DAVIS, interrupted by counter cheers and hisses.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

Attracted by the rumor that Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who reached this city on Wednesday evening, would be serenaded and probably publicly address his friends, an assemblage of about 2,000 persons gathered last night in front of the Eutaw House, at which the Kentucky statesman was stopping, and anticipating by an hour or more the time at which it was reported the musical compliment was to be paid him, vociferously demanded the presence of "JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE."

In response to these vehement calls, which were occasionally interspersed with cheers for the Union, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made his appearance with uncovered head upon the eastern portico of the Eutaw House, and was received with tumultuous cheering. Silence having been partially restored, he commenced to address the assemblage, which had by this time been largely increased, when he was interrupted by cheers for the Union, for Gen. SCOTT and for HENRY WINTER DAVIS, given by a crowd of men occupying a position in the street to the right of the speaker.

The partisan spirit of the majority of the assemblage thus appealed to, they replied with cheers for BRECKINRIDGE, and which continuing for several minutes, with occasional opposition from the party on the right, gave the first indication of a desire to prevent, if possible, the Kentucky Senator from being heard.

The interruption had scarcely subsided when Mr. BRECKINRIDGE began to speak, and after thanking those around him for the compliment which their presence conveyed, referred to the position of Maryland, whose citizens, he said, had again and again been outraged in their dearest constitutional rights, and to all respectful inquiries as to the charges alleged against those who had been rudely torn from their homes and their families, nothing but contemptuous responses had been returned. Do you, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked, call this liberty? [Cries of "No!" "No" "No" intermingled with hisses and shouts of "Oh, dry up, you traitor," &c., &c.]

The speaker patiently waited until the rival shouts had ceased, when, resuming, he said he was pleading not the cause of the rich and of the powerful, but of the poor and weak.

A VOICE—"You lie, and you know it;" followed by general hisses.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE inquired of those on his right why they were present if they did not desire to hear him? [Great cheering, followed by some hisses.] A violent commotion was now observable among the crowd, which swayed from pavement to pavement, as under strong excitement, and the espantoons of the policemen were plied with vigor upon the heads of those who scarcely seemed to be resisting.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, speaking amid the din, said those who interrupted him with opprobrious epithets and with hisses, were poor fellows who were tightening the degrading fetters which bound them. [Renewed cheering, followed instantly by a renewal of the violent disturbance.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—You poor fellows may hiss me now, but your children will bless me. [A Voice—"Oh, go to South Carolina, and be d——d to you." This insult was met by vehement cheers for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and a rush by the police, followed by the gang of men from the right towards the side from whence proceeded the cheers. Another scene of commotion ensued, during which several men were severely beaten by the police, and hurried bleeding from the street.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—If you don't intend to allow me to speak, then disperse the crowd. I did not volunteer to address you, remember. [Cheers and hisses—the former largely predominating.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—If I did not know that the squad of men now disturbing this assemblage were no exponents of the sentiments of the people of Baltimore I should despair of your city. [Cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS" and for "Gen. SCOTT." Several men were taken away by the police.]

Amid frequent interruptions, the speaker proceeded to say that since the time when Constitutions had been designed as limits to despotic power, nothing so outrageous as those enacted by the Administration had ever occurred. Liberty, he said, existed before the Constitution was formed, and whenever the issue is presented between that on the one hand, and a mere form of Government on the other, the form would perish, but the principles would survive. [Cheers. A number of men were again beaten and borne off.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I feel personally responsible for the poor fellows so rudely treated. I grieve to think any one should be hurt on my account.

[Cries of "Go on, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE;" cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS" and the "Southern Confederacy."] An active fight, which now sprung up, occupied the attention of the crowd for several minutes, and occasioned a general stampede of the timid.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—It is evident that the disturbers are but few in number. Are they afraid to hear a Senator speak words of truth? [The inquiry was met by a renewal of opprobrious epithets directed against the speaker. Voices—"Oh, never mind them, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE; they're just from the jail and almshouse." "It is only the Dodge Police," &c., &c. This was replied to with cries "You had us on the 19th of April; now we've got you."]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, (after several vain appeals to those whom he called "the squad on my right," to desist)—I have attentively watched the faces of those around me to-night, and I feel bound to say that this disturbance has been occasioned by a handful of men carrying sticks, and wearing brass badges. [Voices—"They're the Dodge Police, G—d d—n 'em!"] Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, concluding his remarks amid the incessant clamor of cheers for himself and JEFF. DAVIS, and counter hisses, said here, as in the United States Senate, he would enter his protest against the usurpations of the Administration, and he trusted in God that the day was near at hand when the evil career of these bad men would receive a summary check. [Vociferous cheers, which drowned the counter hisses offered.]

The speaker then retired into one of the reception parlors of the hotel, where he was immediately surrounded by his friends, who seized him by the hands, and congratulated him upon his past services. It was with much difficulty he escaped to his room, after some minutes of hand-shaking.

Calls were then made by those who thronged the parlors and lobbies of the house for "VALLANDIGHAM," but that gentleman, though present, declined to speak, and shortly after retired to his room.

The band was then placed upon the northern balcony of the hotel, and from that position serenaded Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM.

The crowd in the street had meantime dispersed, with the exception of those whose violence had broken up the assemblage, and who remained nearly half an hour cheering for "WINTER DAVIS," "General SCOTT," and "The Union."

Whilst attempts were being made to silence the disturbers, they responded, "Remember the 19th of April,"—"Remember the week of terror,"—"You had us on the 19th of April, we have got you now," &c. When the band struck up "Dixie," the crowd cried for the "Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs. Fortunately there was no firearms used on the occasion.

The following named persons were arrested by the Police and taken to the Western District Station, where, after being confined a short time, they were released by Justice SHIPLEY, on security for a further examination this afternoon, at 3 o'clock: C. C. Dunn, J. G. Harvey, Geo. A. Williams, F. M. Grundy, F. A. Hutchinson, Wm. Kerchner, Joseph Mills, Wm. Jones, A. Wagner, Howard Fulton, G. M. Forney, G. W. Howard and Frederick Tyson. In addition C. Keene, C. Ellison, Wm. Blaney, F. Dawson, Charles Crane, E. C. Brady, Capt. King, John Anderson, J. G. Penniman, J. A. Cole and Wm. King were arrested and confined in the Station during the night. King was charged with having thrown a brick—the remainder on the charge of acting disorderly. One of the above, for proposing three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS, was instantly arrested and carried off to the Station.

THE REBELLION IN MISSOURI.

THE FIGHT AT DUG SPRING.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT, CAMP ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 6, 1861.

The telegraph will have already told you in brief the news of Friday's fight near Springfield. This letter can be more explicit.

As matters stood Thursday morning, LYON was encamped 10 miles west of Springfield, at Pond Spring. SIEGEL's, SALOMAN's, and SWEENEY's forces were at Springfield. Intelligence was brought that BEN MCCULLOCH, with 15,000 men, was encamped near Tirrell Creek, 12 miles southwest of Springfield. Gen. LYON immediately ordered all the regiments of infantry and the batteries of artillery and the cavalry to march southward and unite for an attack on the enemy.

Thursday night they encamped within three miles of the rebel army. But in the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated further southward. LYON immediately pushed on in pursuit, and in the afternoon came upon them at Dug Spring—a point 19 miles southward of Springfield, on the Fayetteville road. The enemy were encamped at the opening of a prairie valley, and chiefly in a southwestern bend, separated from our forces by a moderate-sized but steep hill. LYON's forces were placed at the head of the valley, looking southward toward the opening and the enemy. The artillery was posted on the hillsides commanding the valley. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Friday) the engagement commenced. The fight was carried on chiefly by artillery and cavalry; our infantry were not engaged. The enemy seemed to have but two pieces of artillery, and with these only ten rounds were fired, while an equal number were fired by the National batteries. Early in the engagement a detachment of 27 United States cavalry, led by a Lieutenant, rode over the hill towards the part of the valley where the enemy were supposed to be posted. As soon as they had passed the ridge they found themselves directly upon a large body of rebel infantry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. There was no retreat, and so putting spurs into their horses and grasping their sabres, the brave 27 rode directly into the midst of the enemy. So sudden and unexpected was their charge, and so little did the enemy judge rightly of the force of the cavalry, that a stampede took place among the infantry, and taking advantage of the confusion, the horsemen cut their way through the formidable mass of opposing men, came out to the valley, and rode back to camp, having lost but five men. One of the killed was the Lieutenant commanding, who had fought most fearlessly. He had killed six rebels, struck a seventh to the ground, and was trying to meet the attack of an eighth, when the prostrate man, taking advantage of his position, shot him. He still had strength to finish the work of death with the first, and then avenge his own fatal wound upon the foe who had given it. After that, he turned and rode away, but had not gone two hundred yards before he fell dead from his horse.

The fight lasted till dark. In the morning, it was discovered that MCCULLOCH had again fled, and intelligence was brought that he had encamped a few miles south, at a place called M'Culloch's Store. LYON immediately took possession of the field of Friday's fight; 40 rebels were picked up dead, and 44 wounded were found; 80 stands of arms, 15 horses, and a wagon loaded with bacon were seized by our troops. The whole appearance of the field showed sharp fighting on the part of our troops. Men were found with their heads fairly cloven through from scalp to chin by the fierce saber strokes of our cavalry.

As to the loss, LYON's is probably 9 killed and 30 wounded, though the accounts of the wounded conflict. There is no way of judging of MCCULLOCH's loss, except from the fact already noticed—of the number of bodies discovered.

THE FIGHT AT ATHENS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

The affair at Athens, yesterday morning—of which the telegraph has doubtless preceded me with a brief account—may be summed up thus: Athens is a small village on the Missouri side of the river, directly opposite the Iowa town of Croton, the latter a station on the railroad running west. There have been several hundred Union men in camp here, the most of the citizens who were being organized as Home Guards. At Croton, opposite, with no military guard, was a large quantity of Army supplies, just unloaded at the dépot. On Sunday the Union men at Athens discovered this large body of rebels moving upon the place, and sent word to Keokuk for help, which word was received at 8 o'clock that evening. Then what a hurrying there was here! Within an hour two companies—the Rifles and Rangers—were sent up by special train, reaching Croton at 11 o'clock. The first stationed a guard over the dépot, and by daybreak the balance of the party crossed to Croton, to see how matters stood. They had hardly reached the other side, however, when the attack was made upon the camp, but Col. MOORE, in command of the Home Guard, was too good an officer to be surprised. The enemy came up in three divisions of 800 each, evidently intending to surround the camp and compel its surrender. Col. MOORE placed two of his companies to the right, and with two more engaged the centre, while the Keokuk boys, only a few moments on the ground and with a scant supply of powder, engaged the left. The fight was continued an hour and three-quarters, and ended in the defeat and flight of the enemy. They were commanded by MARTIN GREEN, a brother of JIM GREEN, and had three cannon, two of them brass and the third bored out of a log!

During the fight the Keokuk boys—numbering fifteen—got out of powder, and while crossing the river to obtain more, had four of their men wounded, one of them badly. They, however, continued firing from the Croton bank, and crossed again with full force, and in time to help in the final honors of the day. The rebels had the advantage, not only in numbers, but also in position, but they fell back so precipitately that a good company of cavalry might have cut them in pieces, and relieved us of further trouble. The chase was, however, continued six miles, and netted us 60 horses, some prisoners and other trophies of victory. The Union men in Athens deserve the greatest credit, although the assistance rendered by the Keokuk boys was not unimportant. The number of rebels killed was twenty, eight of whom were found on the field, while a number of others, whom we have as prisoners in the hospital at Athens, are mortally wounded. The loss to the enemy in killed and wounded, is certainly not less than forty or fifty. Our loss was three killed, and eighteen wounded. Rev. Mr. HARRISON was one of the Union men killed; and another was Mr. C. SULLIVAN, and old man, taken prisoner and wounded. Of our wounded are Capt. MATTLEY and Lieut. DOUGHERTY, both of whom are wounded dangerously.

The Secessionists are now, it is reported, encamped only eight miles distant from Athens, and preparing for another raid upon that place.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

In addition to the names of the gentlemen printed yesterday the following resigned officers have, within a few weeks, left our army in California to join the rebels:

Gen. JOHNSTON, late Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Department, late Colonel of the Second Cavalry; born in Kentucky.

Lieut. NATHANIEL WICKLIFFE, of the Ninth Infantry; born in Kentucky.

Lieut. FRANCIS MULLORY, of the Fourth Infantry, not a West Point graduate; born in Tennessee.

Lieut. RICHARD H. BREWER, of the First Dragoons; a native of Maryland.

Lieut. ARTHUR SHAAFF, of the Fourth Infantry; born in the District of Columbia.

Lieut. DUDLEY RILEY, same regiment.

It is worth remarking, that the gentlemen packed up and prepared for the road—and their chief received a present of plate—within hailing distance of a United States military camp. No Court-martial has as yet been announced, notwithstanding the fact.

The next Army register will exhibit more changes in the officers of the Second Cavalry—whose Colonel is mentioned above—than in any other regiment. Its Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Majors were all from the South, and have all resigned, we believe A. S. JOHNSTON, R. A. LEE, W. T. HARDEE, the three first names mentioned in the regiment's record, are now among the most prominent rebel officers, while the organizer of it—JEFFERSON DAVIS—ranks even them in the Confederate service. VAN DORN, too, belonged to the Second, which has done more active duty at the seat of war since its return from Texas than any mounted regiment in the service of the United States.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Iroquois*, which left this port a few days since to join the blockade fleet, arrived at Newport's News on the 3d of August, and would soon sail for the Southern coast.

Surgeons BARRINGTON, LOCKWOOD and WHELAN continue their daily sessions as a Medical Board, to examine candidates for admission into the Medical Corps. Thirty-seven have passed successful examination, and have been commissioned as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. Fifty-one more are required to fill vacancies, created by an increase, under a recent act of Congress.

Candidates desirous of entering the Navy as Assistant Surgeons, should apply by letter to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, stating age, (not over 26,) birth-place and residence, sending testimonials of moral character.

Drs. JOHN MATHEWS, Maine, J. C. WHITEHEAD, New-Jersey, BENJ. MARSHAL, New-York, and A. H. WINFORD, Maryland, have been recommended for appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeons, to serve on board the vessels lately purchased for the blockading fleet. We understand some others are required. Candidates should call on Dr. LOCKWOOD, at the Naval Hospital, that their professional qualifications may be approved by a practical examination of clinical character.

A detachment of United State Marines, in command of Capt. WATSON, the officer who commanded the guard at Pensocola Navy-yard, arrived here yesterday. They went in the *Savannah* to join the *Minnesota*, and were sent back to the *Niagara*.

A detachment of United States cavalry will leave town to-day for Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where they will be drilled, and prepared for service in the field.

NEW-YORKERS IMPRISONED AT RICHMOND.

The following is an extract of a private letter from SAMUEL IRWIN, of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., to his wife in this City:

RICHMOND, Va., July 30, 1861.

At the close of the battle on Sunday, the 21st, I was taken prisoner, and am now confined, with 40 of my regiment, (all in good health.) We have quarters in a tobacco factory—plenty of light, room and good food. I send you a list of my comrades' names, knowing you will remember the greater portion of them have families mourning to hear from them, as you no doubt have been to hear from me. You will therefore lose no time in letting their friends know their whereabouts. By giving this letter to brother ROBERT, he will attend to it. The following is a list of their names:

COMPANY A.

Frank Kenney,	Daniel McCurdy,
Geo. Donaldson,	John Reynolds,
Mark Mount,	John Munroe,
Wm. Kerr,	Alexander Foley,
P. F. McGovern,	Jacob Blauvot,
	William Earle.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant Donnett,	A. R. Leport,
Corporal Fawcett,	Walter Hutchings,
H. W. Stroud,	T. J. Lannegan.

COMPANY C.

Andrew Morrow,	James Pratt.

COMPANY E.

Robert Tate,	James McFarland,
Patrick McCormick,	James Murphy.

COMPANY F.

John McGuire,	Charles Vanderhoff.

COMPANY G.

Corporal Tucker.

COMPANY H.

P. Garnaux,	John H. Ingram
	William Maxwell.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant Wilson,	J. F. Meagher,
	George W. Ashley.

COMPANY K.

John Leonard, teaamster, Alonzo Howard, our Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, and the little boy, Joseph Kennedy.

Any further information can be obtained by calling on ROBERT IRWIN, No. 330 Bowery, corner of Bond-street.

FROM A PRISONER AT RICHMOND.

The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. WM. MANSON, First Company Seventy-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.:

RICHMOND, July 26, 1861.

DEAR WIFE: I am a prisoner of war in this place; now in good health and well provided for, although in pretty close confinement. I was so much fatigued after the battle of last Sunday that I was not able to keep up with the regiment. I laid down on the roadside and was taken prisoner a few minutes after the regiment passed. I do not know the amount of loss the regiment met with, but it must have been considerable. I was not hurt, only a small scratch on the cheek, just drew the blood, and no more. There are now here six officers and 45 men of the Seventy-ninth. I do not know how long we may be kept here. There are Capt. Farrish, Lieuts. Walter B. Ives, John White, Campbell, and Assistant Surgeon Dr. McLitchie, of our regiment. There are of my company R. Davidson, W. McLarren, Tony Bishop, W. Gage, Robert McKim, and John Scott.

Col. Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, is also here, and several of his officers. Also, Lieut. Irwin, of the New-York Second Regiment; Capt. Griffin, of the New-York Eighth, and several others from New-York Regiments.

Tell the firm of Ives, Beecher & Co., of No. 72 Front-street, that Lieut. Ives is here and well. Also, send word to Mrs. Campbell, No. 528 Tenth-avenue, that her husband is here and doing well.

(Signed,) WM. MANSON.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 9.

Congressman ELY, of New-York, is reported to be in Richmond, engaged in ditching.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, owned at Louisville, has been seized by the rebels on the Tennessee River, with 60 hogsheads of tobacco.

The *Courier* of this evening, has a report of a riot at Dublin, Ballard County, Kentucky, between a party of Unionists and Secessionists. Two men named SHARFIELD, are said to have been killed and another wounded.

The Macon (Geo.) *Telegraph* suggests that the health of the volunteers will be promoted by a liberal allowance of corn and rice, instead of bread rations of flour.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 3d, has a report from Washington that persons there are raising a company for the Confederate service.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, calls for a reserve force of 25,000 men from the State.

The Alabama Gubernatorial election has probably gone in favor of WATTS.

A dispatch to the Mobile *Daily News*, of the 5th, says that a naval engagement had occurred between a National vessel and the privateer *Nixon*, on Mississippi Sound. The steamer opened fire first, and after exchanging twenty shots the steamer was hulled twice and withdrew. The privateer was uninjured.

VESSELS AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following vessels are reported at Charleston on the 2d inst.: Ships *Mackinaw*, HAMMER, from Liverpool, waiting; *John Ravend*, JONES, do.; bark *Ettiwan*, SWAN, from Liverpool, do.; brigs *Emma Eger*, BROOKS, from Philadelphia, do.; *Louise*, do.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

A letter from a merchant of this city, dated New-Orleans, July 31, states that the privateer steamer *McRea* ran the blockade on the 30th.

NIMS' LIGHT BATTERY.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

NIMS' Light Battery left about 2 o'clock this morning by the Stonington route for the seat of war.

AN EXCEPTION.

We understand, says the Boston *Traveller*, that a draft for the sum of five thousand dollars has been received in this city, within a few days, from a firm in Charleston, S. C., not to purchase new goods, but in payment of an old debt. Another remarkable circumstance is, that the letter, instead of being full of silly boasting about "fighting to the last man against the bloody invaders of the North," does not mention the war at all.

The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3084. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from Fortress Monroe.

Approach of Gen. Magruder with Seven Thousand Rebels.

BURNING OF THE TOWN OF HAMPTON.

Repulse of the Rebels at Newmarket Bridge.

An Expedition from Fortress Monroe to the Rappahannock.

An Exciting Time in Baltimore.

Breckinridge and Vallandigham Feasted by the Secessionists.

Breckinridge Not Allowed to Make a Speech.

Satisfactory Condition of Affairs at Washington.

Adventures of Prince Napoleon Among the Rebels.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

The absence of Mr. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, and of Mr. CAMERON, Secretary of War, has occasioned the establishment of the practice of inviting the Assistant Secretaries to Cabinet meetings in the absence of their respective Chiefs. Under this rule, Mr. HARRINGTON, of the Treasury, and SCOTT, of the War Department, attended the Cabinet session held to-day. I am not aware that the practice has ever before obtained—certainly it has not under several Administrations. In the practical workings of their respective departments, Messrs. SCOTT and HARRINGTON are quite as competent to give advice to the Cabinet as their superiors.

Mr. NICOLAY, one of the President's private secretaries, left for Newport this morning. In his absence the entire duties of the office devolve upon Mr. HAY.

ACTION OF THE NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

The refusal of the Democrats of the State of New-York to unite with the Republicans in the nomination and election of a ticket, causes some surprise here, as it seems to conflict with what was supposed to be a plan prearranged here at Washington, and which had for its purpose the disintegration of the Republican party. The same idea of a Union ticket was broached in Ohio, and has there been rejected. These two coincidences happening in Ohio and New-York, it is said among the politicians, will cause now the entire dissolution of the Democratic party.

FLOGGING ABOLISHED.

By an adroit insertion of three lines in the bill making appropriations for fortifications, flogging as a punishment is abolished in the Army.

CONGRESSMEN GONE HOME.

All but two or three Members of Congress have left Washington.

KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Three companies of Col. TOUCEY'S Regiment of Kentucky Cavalry reached Washington this morning. Since the result of the last election in Kentucky, the citizens of that State have become to manifest much greater interest in the Administration than heretofore. I judge this by the fact that many applications are being made for the small Post-offices, Marshalships, &c.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

During the absence of Mrs. LINCOLN and her family, the White House is to be overhauled and refurnished in accordance with established usage. The outside of the building is now being repainted.

President LINCOLN declares he will not leave Washington during his term of office, unless the war be first closed.

ANOTHER EXPECTED ATTACK.

The rebels of Washington are again manifesting symptoms of an expected attack upon the city.

The disposition of troops is such that Washington is now entirely surrounded with wings, extending up the river as far as Harper's Ferry, and down the river below Fort Washington.

TROOPS IN KENTUCKY.

There were two applications to the Department to-day for the privilege of raising regiments in Kentucky.

A CALCIUM LIGHT REGIMENT.

Prof. ROBERT GRANT, the inventor of the calcium light, has been authorized by the War Department to raise a regiment. The purpose of the War Department in giving Prof. GRANT this authority is to test the value of the calcium lights on a large scale in making night attacks. Gen. BUTLER commends it highly from the experience he has had with it at Fortress Monroe, and Gen. McCLELLAN has expressed the opinion that it could be made a valuable adjunct to the operations of our Army.

GEN. KING'S BRIGADE.

Gen. RUFUS KING has completed the organization of his brigade to-day.

MORE BRIGADIERS.

Cols. LUCIUS BLENKER, A. HENRY, W. SLOCUM, and Major JAMES S. WADSWORTH, of the volunteers; Major JOHN J. PECK, late of the United States Army, and JOHN H. MARTINGALE, and Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Dudley Observatory, both graduates of West Point, have been appointed Brigadier-Generals from New-York.

Major RANDOLPH P. MARCY, Paymaster United States Army, has been appointed Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel.

THE FREEBORN.

The *Freeborn* arrived this morning, and after taking in coal and supplies, she took her departure. She is cruising between Fort Washington and Aquia Creek, and occasionally runs up the little creeks and inlets that empty into the Potomac. All boats, the nature of whose employment is not properly accounted for, are destroyed. Though shots are occasionally fired over Mathias Point, no reply has been elicited.

AN ENGAGEMENT ON THE POTOMAC.

On Wednesday night a rebel craft, the *George Paige*, carrying six guns, attempted to run out of Aquia Creek. She was at once engaged by the ice-boat, and after exchanging some shots, was forced to retreat up the creek, somewhat damaged. The ice-boat was not struck.

REBEL BATTERIES.

It is reported that batteries are being erected by the rebels at White House Point. On Wednesday night, five boat-loads of armed men were seen by a schooner to cross from the Maryland shore.

GONE TO SARATOGA.

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, leaves the Capital for a brief absence at Saratoga. WALTON J. SMITH, son of the Secretary, will act during his absence.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Rev. F. S. RISING, P. HARWOOD VERNON and NOBLE HEATH, Jr., a Committee from the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, are in the city visiting the hospitals and camps, for the purpose of ministering to the spiritual wants and bodily comforts of our soldiers.

CAPT. SEYMOUR, OF FORT SUMTER.

Capt. SEYMOUR, of the Fort Sumter Garrison, now drafted into the Fifth Artillery, is now in command at Fort Runyon, at the Virginia end of the Long Bridge. Though one of the best artillery officers in the service, he alone, of all the officers of the First Artillery at Fort Sumter, has not been promoted.

IMPROVED SPIRITS OF THE TROOPS.

The troops are rapidly recovering from their demoralization consequent upon the panic and retreat at Bull Run. With the exception of two or three regiments which have been badly decimated by desertion and losses, nearly all the soldiers are full of determination to retrieve the disgrace of the retreat of the 21st, now that they have learned how causeless was that disastrous movement. Gen. KEYES is confident that the panic was the result of the volunteers never having been in battle before, and that no inadequate cause would again result in a panic among them.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN VIRGINIA.

Gen. McCLELLAN has passed to-day and yesterday in Virginia, in the neighborhood of Chain Bridge, for the defence of the city at that point, is being greatly strengthened.

VISITING THE SOLDIERS.

The President visited the Tammany Regiment yesterday. This morning Mrs. LINCOLN drove to the camp, and in behalf of the ladies of New-York presented Col. COGSWELL with one thousand Havelocks for his men.

THE PRINCE AMONG THE REBELS.

Late this evening Prince NAPOLEON returned, with his suite and the French Minister, from Manasses. He rode from Fairfax to Manasses with four of the United States horses in the hands of the enemy. Three regiments of cavalry and four of the rebel infantry held possession of Fairfax. When it was known at Manasses that Prince NAPOLEON was coming, the enthusiasm wild.

Gen. BEAUREGARD and Gen. JOHNSTON are both at Manassas. They received the Prince with the greatest possible respect. He arrived at about 11 o'clock last evening, and breakfasted with these Generals. All their pressing invitations and entreaties that he would just go on to Richmond and see President DAVIS, the Prince firmly declined.

The fortifications of Manassas are formidable, and our guns, particularly those of "Sherman's Battery" for an important part of the defences. Gen. BEAUREGARD informed the Prince that he captured sixty-two guns at the battle of Bull Run. The baggage wagons taken at that contest were standing around in all directions. The dead were not properly buried. They were simply put under ground, and some of the feet were seen above.

The soldiers in Manassas were very numerous, but very poorly dressed. The captains wore Linsey pants, with shirts bound with yellow tape. Some of these had added to the slouched hats the decorations of the dead officers.

At departing, the rebels gave the Prince a salute with the United States guns. On his return to Fairfax, Col. STEWART approached the carriage of the Prince and said, "I hope you like our fortifications, Prince." "O, pretty well." "I hope," he said again, "you will interfere for us when you get home." The diplomatic Prince shrugged his shoulders as he replied, "I know nothing."

EX-MINISTER FAULKNER.

Ex-Minister FAULKNER, now on his return from France, arrived in the city this morning, and is now stopping at Brown's Hotel. It is supposed that the object of his visit is to settle up the business of his late mission.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

It is probable that J. LATHROP, of Massachusetts, will be sent as Minister to Anstria.

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

The troops of the Pennsylvania Reserve are in a few days to be presented with regimental colors by Gov. CURTIN in person.

SECRETARY CAMERON.

The Secretary of War will return to Washington on Monday.

A HOSTAGE FOR MR. ELY.

It is well authenticated that the man SMITH, whom you have in custody in New-York, is a member of the rebel Congress. He will be held as a hostage for Mr. ELY, the member of Congress from Monroe County.

EXTENSION OF the CAPITOL.

Ry order of the Paesident, the work on the extension of the Capitol will be immediately resumed. The material for the completion of the work is already on the ground.

INDIANA TROOPS ARRIVED.

The Nineteenth Indiana Regiment reached Washington to-day.

THE BAR-ROOMS CLOSED.

The patrol to-night ordered all the bar-rooms to be closed at 9½ o'clock, and it was done, even citizens being debarred the privilege of imbibing.

The supply of ice is entirely exhausted.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

The activity among Government teamsters is as great as it was at any time previous to the late battle. Provisions and other supplies in immense quantities are hauled to the various camps, both in and out of the city. In this connection it may be stated that much more regard than heretofore is paid to the comfort and subsistence of the soldiers, and as a consequence, but little if any complaint now exists among the troops. Soldiers arrive from time to time, including of late a large proportion of cavalry. They are judiciously distributed along our now extended Potomac lines. The movement of troops during the night is certainly an improvement over their improper exposure to the sun.

Many of those recently appointed to Military Office are waiting impatiently for their commissions; the War Department is daily thronged with them, already uniformed.

The Southern newspapers will not much longer exult over the inefficiency of the blockade in localities which might here be specified. The Navy Department is in the possession of ample power, recently conferred by Congress, and is expeditiously completing arrangements applicable to all such cases.

The Naval Constructor charged with that particular duty, reports that he has twice examined VANDERBILT's steamers, and considers them unfit for the service required, viz.: for blockading purposes and the Navy Department, in view of the facts presented concur with him in this opinion.

The following Consular appointments have recently been made; some of them confirmed by the Senate and others since the adjournment of Congress: JOHN T. NEAL, of Kansas, Consul to Kingston, Jamaica; C. HOGG, to Trinidad, M. M. JACKSON, of Wisconsin, to Halifax; F. J. KING, of Rhode Island, to Oporto; J. G. BOWMAN, of Indiana, to Matanzas; H. WHEELER, of Iowa, to Genoa; LOINGI MONTE, of Massachusetts, to Palermo; CHARLES W. GODDARD, of Maine, to Constantinople; ARTHUR FULSOM, to Cape Haytien; WM. T. BAKER, of Maryland, to Guaymas; L. PIERCE, of Texas, to Matamoras; JAMES H. ARMSBY, of New-York, to Naples, *vice* HAMMETT, who has held that office 52 years.

Prince NAPOLEON, who left here yesterday to visit beyond our lines, in the direction of Bull Run, had not returned this morning, as he intended. The supposition is the Confederates have invited him to extend his journey.

Ex-Minister to France FAULKNER paid a visit to the Secretary of State to-day.

The President, to-day, made the following additional appointments of Brigadier-Generals for the Volunteer force. All of them, Professor MITCHELL excepted, being from the list recommended by the New-York Congressional Delegation. Cols. BLENKER and SLOCUM, of the Volunteers, and Major WADSWORTH aid to Gen. McDOWELL; Col. JOHN A. PECK, Ex-Major of the regular Army, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war; JOHN H. MITTINGALE, graduate at West Point; ORMSBY M. MITCHELL, Professor of Astronomy of Cincinnati, a graduate of West Point and Ex-Army officer.

A company sent out last night by Col. McCUNN to relieve his pickets beyond Alexandria, fell in with a body of Secessionists, when shots between them were briskly exchanged, killing two men, but on which side the Colonel did not state, when to-day he mentioned the occurrence to several friends in Washington. He sent reinforcements to the relief of our pickets, when the enemy fled.

Our troops on the Virginia side are more vigilant than heretofore, against any possible surprise.

A letter was received to-day from Lieut. PARKS, of the First Michigan Regiment, dated Richmond, July 29, in which he says he is a prisoner with hundreds of others in that city. More than thirty officers are with him. He has the names of fifty-six of his regiment held there, and believes these are all.

Col. Butterworth, Lieut. Waush, Lieuts. Warner and Perkins and others, are still at Manassas Junction, wounded.

Only three of his company are with him, named GEORGE PHILLIPS, MURRAY BAKER and GEORGE BAKER.

IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

HAMPTON BURNT BY THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Hampton has been burnt. Scouts and fugitives, yesterday morning, brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown. These rumors were confirmed at 5 P. M., by an intelligent deserter from the rebels, named E. A. MAHEW, a native of Maine, but a resident of Georgia until impressed into the service, who has furnished me an account of the expedition. Mr. MAHEW has been stationed at Yorktown since the 1st of June. Friday last Col. (now Gen.) MAGRUDER left Yorktown with a force of 7,000 men, including 200 cavalry and eight pieces of artillery, viz., three Parrott guns, four howitzers and one rifled cannon. Part of the troops were from Williamsport. Monday night they encamped at Great Bethel which had been completely deserted. Tuesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up position on Back River, some three miles from the town, where Mr. MAHEW managed to escape through a corn-field, and by swimming a couple of streams reached the fortress.

He says the object of the expedition was to draw out our forces, attack Camp Hamilton or Newport's News if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton, so as to prevent our using it for Winter quarters.

Gen. BUTLER at once repaired to this end of Hampton Bridge, where he remained until 11 o'clock. Col. WEBER erected a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points this side of the creek.

A few minutes past midnight, Gen. MAGRUDER, with about 500 Confederates—some of them belonging in Hampton—entered the town, and immediately fired the buildings with torches. A greater part of the five hundred houses were built of wood, and no rain having fallen lately, the strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration. There were perhaps twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. They gave CARY JONES and his wife, both of them aged and infirm, but fifteen minutes to remove a few articles of furniture to the garden. Several of the whites and also of the negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the Confederate service. Mr. SCOFIELD, a merchant, took refuge in a swamp above the town. Two negroes were drowned while attempting to cross the creek. A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge, but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded.

The fire raged all night. The greater part of the Confederates withdrew towards morning, and at noon to-day, when I visited the place, but seven or eight buildings were left standing.

The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty to the resident Unionists, and moreover entirely useless, as Gen. BUTLER intends to Winter his army many miles beyond Hampton. An attempt will be made to fasten the act on the General, but after 10 o'clock on Wednesday there was not a National soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce is just in from Norfolk with Miss MAYO, niece of Gen. SCOTT, on her way from Richmond to New-York. She states that the Confederates attribute the act to Gen. BUTLER.

Gen. MAGRUDER has encamped near New-Market Bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport's News.

Mr. MAHEW says there have been about seven thousand Confederate stationed troops at Yorktown. Some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton and carried away a hundred and eighty negroes.

Provisions are abundant at Yorktown, and most of the regiments are receiving new uniforms for the Winter campaign.

LIVELY TIME IN BALTIMORE.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Aug. 8.

Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM partook of a grand dinner at the Eutaw House last evening, given by Baltimore Secessionists. At 11 o'clock they were serenaded by the Blues' Band. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE attempted to speak, but was constantly interrupted by cheers for CRITTENDEN, Gen. SCOTT, the Kentucky election, and for the Union. It was impossible to hear what he was endeavoring to say. There were several thousand persons present, a majority of whom were Union men. They called on the band for the "Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle," &c., but could get nothing from them but "Dixie" and the "Marseilaise." All attempts to quiet the people were responded to by the cries of "Remember the 19th of April." "Remember the week of terror."

Several fights took place, and some of the Secessionists were roughly handled. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE was finally compelled to retire without speaking, and the cheers of his friends were deafened amid the groans and hisses. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM did not attempt to speak, and the crowd dispersed with cheers for the Union and groans for JEFF. DAVIS, interrupted by counter cheers and hisses.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday.

Attracted by the rumor that Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, who reached this city on Wednesday evening, would be serenaded and probably publicly address his friends, an assemblage of about 2,000 persons gathered last night in front of the Eutaw House, at which the Kentucky statesman was stopping, and anticipating by an hour or more the time at which it was reported the musical compliment was to be paid him, vociferously demanded the presence of "JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE."

In response to these vehement calls, which were occasionally interspersed with cheers for the Union, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE made his appearance with uncovered head upon the eastern portico of the Eutaw House, and was received with tumultuous cheering. Silence having been partially restored, he commenced to address the assemblage, which had by this time been largely increased, when he was interrupted by cheers for the Union, for Gen. SCOTT and for HENRY WINTER DAVIS, given by a crowd of men occupying a position in the street to the right of the speaker.

The partisan spirit of the majority of the assemblage thus appealed to, they replied with cheers for BRECKINRIDGE, and which continuing for several minutes, with occasional opposition from the party on the right, gave the first indication of a desire to prevent, if possible, the Kentucky Senator from being heard.

The interruption had scarcely subsided when Mr. BRECKINRIDGE began to speak, and after thanking those around him for the compliment which their presence conveyed, referred to the position of Maryland, whose citizens, he said, had again and again been outraged in their dearest constitutional rights, and to all respectful inquiries as to the charges alleged against those who had been rudely torn from their homes and their families, nothing but contemptuous responses had been returned. Do you, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE asked, call this liberty? [Cries of "No!" "No!" "No!" intermingled with hisses and shouts of "Oh, dry up, you traitor," &c., &c.]

The speaker patiently waited until the rival shouts had ceased, when, resuming, he said he was pleading not the cause of the rich and of the powerful, but of the poor and weak.

A VOICE—"You lie, and you know it;" followed by general hisses.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE inquired of those on his right why they were present if they did not desire to hear him? [Great cheering, followed by some hisses.] A violent commotion was now observable among the crowd, which swayed from pavement to pavement, as under strong excitement, and the espantoons of the policemen were plied with vigor upon the heads of those who scarcely seemed to be resisting.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, speaking amid the din, said those who interrupted him with opprobrious epithets and with hisses, were poor fellows who were tightening the degrading fetters which bound them. [Renewed cheering, followed instantly by a renewal of the violent disturbance.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—You poor fellows may hiss me now, but your children will bless me. [A Voice—"Oh, go to South Carolina, and be d——d to you." This insult was met by vehement cheers for JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and a rush by the police, followed by the gang of men from the right towards the side from whence proceeded the cheers. Another scene of commotion ensued, during which several men were severely beaten by the police, and hurried bleeding from the street.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—If you don't intend to allow me to speak, then disperse the crowd. I did not volunteer to address you, remember. [Cheers and hisses—the former largely predominating.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—If I did not know that the squad of men now disturbing this assemblage were no exponents of the sentiments of the people of Baltimore I should despair of your city. [Cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS" and for "Gen. SCOTT." Several men were taken away by the police.]

Amid frequent interruptions, the speaker proceeded to say that since the time when Constitutions had been designed as limits to despotic power, nothing so outrageous as those enacted by the Administration had ever occurred. Liberty, he said, existed before the Constitution was formed, and whenever the issue is presented between that on the one hand, and a mere form of Government on the other, the form would perish, but the principles would survive. [Cheers. A number of men were again beaten and borne off.]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—I feel personally responsible for the poor fellows so rudely treated. I grieve to think any one should be hurt on my account.

[Cries of "Go on, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE;" cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS" and the "Southern Confederacy."] An active fight, which now sprung up, occupied the attention of the crowd for several minutes, and occasioned a general stampede of the timid.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE—It is evident that the disturbers are but few in number. Are they afraid to hear a Senator speak words of truth? [The inquiry was met by a renewal of opprobious epithets directed against the speaker. Voices—"Oh, never mind them, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE; they're just from the jail and almshouse." "It is only the Dodge Police," &c., &c. This was replied to with cries "You had us on the 19th of April; now we've got you."]

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, (after several vain appeals to those whom he called "the squad on my right," to desist)—I have attentively watched the faces of those around me to-night, and I feel bound to say that this disturbance has been occasioned by a handful of men carrying sticks, and wearing brass badges. [Voices—"They're the Dodge Police, G—d d—n 'em!"] Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, concluding his remarks amid the incessant clamor of cheers for himself and JEFF. DAVIS, and counter hisses, said here, as in the United States Senate, he would enter his protest against the usurpations of the Administration, and he trusted in God that the day was near at hand when the evil career of these bad men would receive a summary check. [Vociferous cheers, which drowned the counter hisses offered.]

The speaker then retired into one of the reception parlors of the hotel, where he was immediately surrounded by his friends, who seized him by the hands, and congratulated him upon his past services. It was with much difficulty he escaped to his room, after some minutes of hand-shaking.

Calls were then made by those who thronged the parlors and lobbies of the house for "VALLANDIGHAM," but that gentleman, though present, declined to speak, and shortly after retired to his room.

The band was then placed upon the northern balcony of the hotel, and from that position serenaded Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM.

The crowd in the street had meantime dispersed, with the exception of those whose violence had broken up the assemblage, and who remained nearly half an hour cheering for "WINTER DAVIS," "General SCOTT," and "The Union."

Whilst attempts were being made to silence the disturbers, they responded, "Remember the 19th of April,"—"Remember the week of terror,"—"You had us on the 19th of April, we have got you now," &c. When the band struck up "Dixie," the crowd cried for the "Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs. Fortunately there was no firearms used on the occasion.

The following named persons were arrested by the Police and taken to the Western District Station, where, after being confined a short time, they were released by Justice SHIPLEY, on security for a further examination this afternoon, at 3 o'clock: C. C. Dunn, J. G. Harvey, Geo. A. Williams, F. M. Grundy, F. A. Hutchinson, Wm. Kerchner, Joseph Mills, Wm. Jones, A. Wagner, Howard Fulton, G. M. Forney, G. W. Howard and Frederick Tyson. In addition C. Keene, C. Ellison, Wm. Blaney, F. Dawson, Charles Crane, E. C. Brady, Capt. King, John Anderson, J. G. Penniman, J. A. Cole and Wm. King were arrested and confined in the Station during the night. King was charged with having thrown a brick—the remainder on the charge of acting disorderly. One of the above, for proposing three cheers for JEFF. DAVIS, was instantly arrested and carried off to the Station.

VESSELS AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

The following vessels are reported at Charleston on the 2d inst.: Ships *Mackinaw*, HAMMER, from Liverpool, waiting; *John Ravend*, JONES, do.; bark *Ettiwan*, SWAN, from Liverpool, do.; brigs *Emma Eger*, BROOKS, from Philadelphia, do.; *Louise*, do.

FROM GEN. BANKS' COMMAND.

SANDY HOOK, Md., Friday, Aug. 9.

Gen. STONE has been assigned a separate command to be stationed at the Point of Rocks, where it is presumed the rebels intend ultimately to establish a strong battery to intercept transportation of supplies and troops from Baltimore to the Lower Potomac.

Col. HAMILTON, of the Third Wisconsin, has been appointed to the command of the Third Brigade of this Division in place of Gen. STONE, transferred to the Point of Rocks.

The report of yesterday, purporting that two rebel regiments, with six guns, were approaching from Leesburgh towards the Point of Rocks, is discredited. That point is now guarded by the New-York Twenty-eighth, Col. DONNELLY, strengthened by detachments from other regiments. The section of Virginia opposite the Point of Rocks, through which the enemy must pass to attack us, is thoroughly scouted day and night.

The Medicine Purveyor's Department has been removed from Hagerstown to Frederick, Md. Orders have been issued for the removal of the general hospital to the same place. The latter will be located at the old State Barracks, built by the English in 1775, which is still in good condition.

Last evening Major DOUBLEDAY's siege battery was tried upon Loudon Heights. Shot and shell were thrown over the summit from smooth-bore guns, while the Eagle Rock Flint pinnacle of the mountain was successfully struck and shattered by the percussion shells of the Enfield guns. The estimated range of the latter shots is a mile and three-quarters.

The accuracy elicited bursts of applause from the beholders.

Good health and discipline prevail in all the encampments.

Col. MANN's Second Pennsylvania Regiment now promises to become very efficient. General satisfaction exists since the reception of new muskets and a better quality of food. Additional clothing and shoes are now on the way from Pennsylvania for this regiment.

Reconnoissances by the Engineer Staffs are daily kept up. Weak points have been strengthened by additional forces.

The Point of Rocks prisoners are still in custody.

Rumors as to the movements of the enemy in this vicinity are plentiful, but very unreliable.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTHERN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Aug. 9.

We have intelligence from the Southern Kansas border that great excitement prevailed there, owing to the actions of half-breed Cherokees and white outlaws from Arkansas and Missouri, headed by JOHN MATTHEWS, a leader from the Osage country.

It is reported that men have been killed and sixty families driven from the Cherokee Neutral Land, who have taken refuge in Humboldt, Kansas. The outlaws threaten an attack upon the place. A messenger has arrived here, requesting assistance from the Government.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday. Aug. 9.

The following call is issued by the Democratic State Committee:

The Democratic Electors of the several districts of this State are requested to send two Delegates to a State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 4th day of September, 1861, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judge of the Court of Appeals, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, State Engineer, two Canal Commissioners and Inspector of State Prisons.

All citizens are requested to unite in the selection of these delegates who agree that the present crisis demands the subordination of the interests of "party" to those of the country; who believe that the vigorous prosecution of the war should be accompanied by the most liberal proffers of peace; who seek the restoration of the Union by extending equal justice to all the States, who regard no war or peace defensible which is based upon the idea of the ultimate separation of these States; who, while willing to oppose to secession all the resources of the country, consider sectionalism at the North as a pregnant source of the evils that affect us, and demand that public affairs shall be conducted henceforth upon broader principles of constitutional duty and patriotism; and who agree that justice to our soldiers and our tax-payers demands the immediate institution of a more rigid administration of expenditures and the expulsion of corrupt men from office. (Signed,) DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

PETER CAGGER, Secretary.

THE FIGHT AT DUG SPRING.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS REGIMENT, CAMP ROLLA, MO., Aug. 6, 1861.

The telegraph will have already told you in brief the news of Friday's fight near Springfield. This letter can be more explicit.

As matters stood Thursday morning, LYON was encamped 10 miles west of Springfield, at Pond Spring. SIEGEL'S, SALOMAN'S, and SWEENEY'S forces were at Springfield. Intelligence was brought that BEN McCULLOCH, with 15,000 men, was encamped near Tirrell Creek, 12 miles southwest of Springfield. Gen. LYON immediately ordered all the regiments of infantry and the batteries of artillery and the cavalry to march southward and unite for an attack on the enemy.

Thursday night they encamped within three miles of the rebel army. But in the morning it was found that the enemy had retreated further southward. LYON immediately pushed on in pursuit, and in the afternoon came upon them at Dug Spring—a point 19 miles southward of Springfield, on the Fayetteville road. The enemy were encamped at the opening of a prairie valley, and chiefly in a southwestern bend, separated from our forces by a moderate-sized but steep hill. LYON'S forces were placed at the head of the valley, looking southward toward the opening and the enemy. The artillery was posted on the hillsides commanding the valley. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Friday) the engagement commenced. The fight was carried on chiefly by artillery and cavalry; our infantry were not engaged. The enemy seemed to have but two pieces of artillery, and with these only ten rounds were fired, while an equal number were fired by the National batteries. Early in the engagement a detachment of 27 United States cavalry, led by a Lieutenant, rode over the hill towards the part of the valley where the enemy were supposed to be posted. As soon as they had passed the ridge they found themselves directly upon a large body of rebel infantry, variously estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000. There was no retreat, and so putting spurs into their horses and grasping their sabres, the brave 27 rode directly into the midst of the enemy. So sudden and unexpected was their charge, and so little did the enemy judge rightly of the force of the cavalry, that a stampede took place among the infantry, and taking advantage of the confusion, the horsemen cut their way through the formidable mass of opposing men, came out to the valley, and rode back to camp, having lost but five men. One of the killed was the Lieutenant commanding, who had fought most fearlessly. He had killed six rebels, struck a seventh to the ground, and was trying to meet the attack of an eighth, when the prostrate man, taking advantage of his position, shot him. He still had strength to finish the work of death with the first, and then avenue his own fatal wound upon the foe who had given it. After that, he turned and rode away, but had not gone two hundred yards before he fell dead from his horse.

The fight lasted till dark. In the morning, it was discovered that McCULLOCH had again fled, and intelligence was brought that he had encamped a few miles south, at a place called M'Cullough's Store. LYON immediately took possession of the field of Friday's fight; 40 rebels were picked up dead, and 44 wounded were found; 80 stands of arms, 15 horses, and a wagon loaded with bacon were seized by our troops. The whole appearance of the field showed sharp fighting on the part of our troops. Men were found with their heads fairly cloven through from scalp to chin by the fierce saber strokes of our cavalry.

As to the loss, LYON's is probably 9 killed and 30 wounded, though the accounts of the wounded conflict. There is no way of judging of McCULLOCH's loss, except from the fact already noticed—of the number of bodies discovered.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

In addition to the names of the gentlemen printed yesterday the following resigned officers have, within a few weeks, left our army in California to join the rebels:

Gen. JOHNSTON, late Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Department, late Colonel of the Second Cavalry; born in Kentucky.

Lieut. NATHANIEL WICKLIFFE, of the Ninth Infantry, born in Kentucky.

Lieut. FRANCIS MULLORY, of the Fourth Infantry, not a West Point graduate; born in Tennessee.

Lieut. RICHARD H. BREWER, of the First Dragoons; a native of Maryland.

Lieut. ARTHUR SHAAFF, of the Fourth Infantry; born in the District of Columbia.

Lieut. DUDLEY RILEY, same regiment.

It is worth remarking, that the gentlemen packed up and prepared for the road—and their chief received a present of plate—within hailing distance of a United States military camp. No Court-martial has as yet been announced, notwithstanding the fact.

The next Army register will exhibit more changes in the officers of the Second Cavalry—whose Colonel is mentioned above—than in any other regiment. Its Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and Majors were all from the South, and have all resigned, we believe. A. S. JOHNSTON, R. A. LEE, W. T. HARDEE, the three first names mentioned in the regiment's record, are now among the most prominent rebel officers, while the organizer of it—JEFFERSON DAVIS—ranks even them in the Confederate service. VAN DORN, too, belonged to the Second, which has done more active duty at the seat of war since its return from Texas than any mounted regiment in the service of the United States.

The U. S. steam gunboat *Iroquois*, which left this port a few days since to join the blockade fleet, arrived at Newport's News on the 3d of August, and would soon sail for the Southern coast.

Surgeons BARRINGTON, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT continue their daily sessions as a Medical Board, to examine candidates for admission into the Medical Corps. Thirty-seven have passed successful examination, and have been commissioned as Assistant Surgeons in the Navy. Fifty-one more are required to fill vacancies, created by an increase, under a recent act of Congress.

Candidates desirous of entering the Navy as Assistant Surgeons, should apply by letter to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, stating age, (not over 26,) birth-place and residence, sending testimonials of moral character.

Drs. JOHN MATHEWS, Maine, J. C. WHITEHEAD, New-Jersey, BENJ. MARSHAL, New-York, and A. H. WHITFORD, Maryland, have been recommended for appointment as Acting Assistant Surgeons, to serve on board the vessels lately purchased for the blockading fleet. We understand some others are required. Candidates should call on Dr. LOCKWOOD, at the Naval Hospital, that their professional qualifications may be approved by a practical examination of clinical character.

A detachment of United State Marines, in command of Capt. WATSON, the officer who commanded the guard at Pensocola Navy-yard, arrived here yesterday. They went in the *Savannah* to join the *Minnesota*, and were sent back to the *Niagara*.

A detachment of United States cavalry will leave town to-day for Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where they will be drilled, and prepared for service in the field.

NEW-YORKERS IMPRISONED AT RICHMOND.

The following is an extract of a private letter from SAMUEL IRWIN, of the Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., to his wife in this City:

RICHMOND, Va., July 26, 1861.

At the close of the battle on Sunday, the 21st, I was taken prisoner, and am now confined, with 40 of my regiment, (all in good health.) We have quarters in a tobacco factory—plenty of light, room and good food. I send you a list of my comrades' names, knowing you will remember the greater portion of them have families mourning to hear from them, as you no doubt have been to hear from me. You will therefore lose no time in letting their friends know their whereabouts. By giving this letter to brother ROBERT, he will attend to it. The following is a list of their names:

COMPANY A.

Frank Kenney, Daniel McCurdy,
Geo. Donaldson, John Reynolds,
Mark Mount, John Munroe,
Wm. Kerr, Alexander Foley.
P. F. McGovern, Jacob Blauvot,
William Earle.

COMPANY B.

Sergeant Donnett, A. R. Leport,
Corporal Fawcett, Walter Hutchings,
H. W. Stroud, T. J. Lannegan.

COMPANY C.

Andrew Morrow, James Pratt.

COMPANY E.

Robert Tape, James McFarland,
Patrick McCormick, James Murphy.

COMPANY F.

John McGuire, Charles Vanderhoff.

COMPANY G.

Corporal Tucker.

COMPANY H.

P. Garnaux, John H. Ingram,
William Maxwell.

COMPANY I.

Sergeant Wilson, J. F. Meagher,
George W. Ashley.

COMPANY K.

John Leonard, teaamster, Alonzo Howard, our Surgeon, Assistant-Surgeon, and the little boy, Joseph Kennedy.

Any further information can be obtained by calling on ROBERT IRWIN, No. 330 Bowery, corner of Bond-street.

SOUTHERN NEWS THROUGH LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Aug. 8.

Congressman ELY, of New-York, is reported to be in Richmond, engaged in ditching.

The steamer *Pocahontas*, owned at Louisville, has been seized by the rebels on the Tennessee River, with 60 hogsheads of tobacco.

The *Courier* of this evening, has a report of a riot at Dublin, Ballard County, Kentucky, between a party of Unionists and Secessionists. Two men named SHARFIELD, are said to have been killed and another wounded.

The Macon (Geo.) *Telegraph* suggests that the health of the volunteers will be promoted by a liberal allowance of corn and rice, instead of bread rations of flour.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 3d, has a report from Washington that persons there are raising a company for the Confederate service.

Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, calls for a reserve force of 25,000 men from the State.

The Alabama Gubernatorial election has probably gone in favor of WATTS.

A dispatch to the Mobile *Daily News*, of the 5th, says that a naval engagement had occurred between a National vessel and the privateer *Nixon*, on Mississippi Sound. The steamer opened fire first, and after exchanging twenty shots the steamer was hulled twice and withdrew. The privateer was uninjured.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

A letter from a merchant of this city, dated New-Orleans, July 31, states that the privateer steamer *McRea* ran the blockade on the 30th.

NIMS' LIGHT BATTERY.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

NIMS' Light Battery left about 2 o'clock this morning by the Stonington route for the seat of war.

AN EXCEPTION.

We understand, says the Boston *Traveller*, that a draft for the sum of five thousand dollars has been received in this city, within a few days, from a firm in Charleston, S. C., not to purchase new goods, but in payment of an old debt. Another remarkable circumstance is, that the letter, instead of being full of silly boasting about "fighting to the last man against the bloody invaders of the North," does not mention the war at all.

GUNPOWDER AND ITS MANUFACTURE.

Where and How it is Made—The Materials—Where Found—A New Discovery in Cannon Powder.

In time of war it is sometimes a serious question as to the ready supply of this indispensable article for carrying on hostilities. In the Revolution the price of gunpowder was as high as $25 per keg, or $1 per pound. At the present time it can probably be bought by the Government at from $4 to $5 per keg, each keg weighing 25 pounds.

Some idea of the amount of gunpowder consumed in a large war may be formed from considering the following facts: The charge of gunpowder ordinarily required in common field-pieces is one-third the weight of the ball; and supposing twenty cents per pound is paid for the powder, it takes eighty cents' worth to fire a twelve-pounder, and two dollars and twenty cents' worth to fire a thirty-two pounder. If we consider, also, the immense number of cannons, rifles, small arms, &c., necessary to equip an army of 500,000 men, and required in fortresses and upon ships of war, the immense amount of gunpowder burnt in mere practice, in order to attain accuracy of aim and make the army efficient, and the amount used in actual conflict, where hundreds of charges are fired to every man killed, we may form a faint idea of the amount of gunpowder consumed in actual war.

But great as is likely to be the immediate demand for powder by the National Government, it will constitute, but, perhaps, one-quarter of the gunpowder consumed in this country in a time of peace. Surprising as this fact seems, we are yet assured of its truth by parties most extensively engaged in the business. In a time of peace the Southern people spend much of their time in hunting, fishing, and in rural sports. They make up in this way for the excitements of active business and of the city life enjoyed by the Northerners. Hence an immense amount of sporting powder is annually sent South. The great Northeast and Northwest consume a very large amount of gunpowder, but the people of these regions, being generally predisposed to industry, it is used for purposes of blasting, and general internal improvements. Notwithstanding, therefore, the present demand for war purposes, powder men assure us that the business is very dull. And we cannot help remarking that this fact comes linked with the gratifying assurance that, while the characteristic of this article has so long been one of death and destruction, so that with its very name is associated pain and human misery, it now finds far more employment in the avenues of peace than in the fields of war.

There are perhaps from fifty to one hundred gunpowder mills in the United States. The principal companies are DU PONT'S, in Delaware; HAZZARD'S, at Enfield, Conn.; LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIES, at Saugerties; the Oriental Gunpowder Company, of Boston, and the Schaghticoke Gunpowder Company, at Schaghticoke. The remaining mills are quite small, and most of them are in the mining regions of Pennsylvania, where they are erected for the sole purpose of making blasting powder, to be used upon the spot or vicinity. Previous to the secession of South Carolina, there were but two mills in all of the Southern States, and these were of a very insignificant character. One was erected in the State of South Carolina, and had been in operation about two years; and the other was put up at Nashville, Tenn., by one WATSON CHEATHAM. Since December, 1860, two mills have been erected, one in Georgia and the other in Arkansas. The character of these two mills we have been unable to learn; the wants of the Confederate States have probably led to their establishment, and they have, doubtless, been encouraged by the Government of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It does not require a superlative amount of skill to make a kind of gunpowder capable of blasting rocks, and, perhaps, firing cannon balls that are not expected to go far enough to hit anything, or to do any material damage in case it should strike; but to make gunpowder which will stand the test enjoined by the United States Government, requires the utmost care and circumspection in procuring and refining the materials from which gunpowder is made, and attending to the process of manufacture from the initial operation to the final packing in kegs and canisters. The materials and proportions of which gunpowder is composed, is seventy-five parts of saltpetre to twelve and one-half parts of sulphur and twelve and one-half parts of charcoal. These proportions vary slightly in different varieties of powder; and the standard proportions of different Governments vary also, but the proportions generally deemed best or "standard" is as we have given them.

In considering the capability of the Confederate States in supplying their rebellious troops with gunpowder, it is important to ascertain the sources from whence they can get a supply of the materials necessary to its manufacture. Saltpetre is almost entirely imported from India, where it is found in large quantities, and transported from thence to various parts of the world. Its price in the New-York market varies from five to fifteen cents per pound; its average price is perhaps nine cents. But, of course, our Southern friends get none from the New-York market, or any other market while the blockade is effectual; and they are dependent upon the supply which they can gather from their own soil. It is found in small quantities in the caves of Kentucky, scattered through the earth that forms the floor; and during the Crimean war, when its price was greatly enhanced, speculators were roaming the country in quest of it, and they reported its existence in many places, but nothing has ever been actually realized, and probably one of our first-class powder-mills would exhaust the total supply in six months. Sulphur is also almost entirely imported, and mostly from the island of Sicily, where it is found along the central part of the Southern coast. It is found in the craters of volcanoes; and the rebels may succeed in getting some from Mexico; they may also gather it in small quantities in the neighborhood of mineral springs, from which sulphuretted hydrogen is evolved.

The ingredient, charcoal, is more readily obtained; it being generally made from willow and the alder. Greater care, however, than is generally supposed, is requisite in selecting the wood from which the charcoal is to be made, and in charring it after selection. This, more than any other ingredient, is liable to vary the character of the powder, owing to the different qualities of wood from which it may be made. The charcoal must be of a porous quality in order to assist combustion; and hence woods giving a hard, flinty coal are objectionable;—hard coals also yield a smaller volume of gas, and produce certain salts which attract moisture. In France, the smaller-sized branches of the black alder are almost universally used; these branches are stripped of their bark, which introduces too much inorganic matter. In England, black dogwood is used for making sporting powder, but willow and alder is generally used by the Government. These woods, however, are rendered unfit as the hardest charcoal, if they are charred at too high a temperature. They should be charred at a temperature of about 500°, and when charred at this temperature, the coal will readily enter into combustion when heated to 680°; if, however, it is charred at a higher temperature, it requires still greater heat to ignite it; and when charred at a degree required to melt platinum, it will enter into combustion but slowly at 2,280°. Saltpetre, when received, is combined with many impurities, and it therefore requires to be refined. This is generally done by dissolving it in water, straining, concentration by evaporation and crystallization. Sulphur is refined by fusing the rolls, when the lime and sulphuret of calcium present subside, and the other impurities are skimmed off. If the flour of sulphur is used, it is washed with water, to get rid of the sulphuric acid. In the minutiæ of these operations, each manufacturer is governed by his own experience and skill, and the processes in many instances are different—and, in some instances, they are considered so valuable as to be kept a secret. The HAZZARD Company inform us that when the saltpetre is received by them, it contains from 6 to 8 per cent. of foreign substances, but after passing through their cleansing process it does not contain one three hundred thousandth per cent. of impurities, as tested by chemical analyses. It is this nicety of preparation that constitutes much of the difference in qualities of powder.

Gunpowder factories are built in retired districts of the country, where explosions, to which they are constantly liable, will not endanger the lives of people, and beside some stream which will afford water-power to carry the machinery. The word "mill" is hardly descriptive, inasmuch as the word implies a single building, whereas a gunpowder mill consists of quite a number. They are usually built of wood, at some distance apart, one story in height, and of cheap materials, so that there will be but a small loss in case of an explosion. The powder is conveyed from one building to another in order to undergo the different processes necessary to its perfect manufacture. These processes vary somewhat in different factories, but the following description will suffice for a general idea of the manufacture: The saltpetre and sulphur having been refined, and the charcoal made from the right wood and properly charred, they are mixed together in the proportions already stated. In this process the charcoal and saltpetre are confined in close cylinders, together with a large number of copper balls, and the cylinder revolved. This process thoroughly mixes the materials, while the light charcoal dust by being confined is prevented from escaping. The mixture is then carried from the mixing-house, and placed under large iron wheels, which, in a building by themselves, revolve upon a bed of iron, perhaps twelve feet in diameter and six inches thick; on the side of this circular iron bed are short staves, placed as in a barrel, thus making a sort of monster tub in which the wheels revolve. The wheels are very large and usually weigh from seven to eight tons each. They are set upon a shaft which passes through, and is made fast to an upright spindle standing in the centre of the tub. This spindle is slowly turned, which carries with it the wheels, one of which being placed nearer the upright shaft than the other, the whole surface of the bottom of the tub is pressed by the wheels. The mixture being placed on the iron bed, and sprinkled with water to prevent an explosion, the wheels are revolved over it for three hours or more, as judged necessary by the operator. From fifty to one hundred and fifty pounds of powder may be placed under the wheels at one time, there being no legal limit to the amount required by our laws, although by the laws of England it is limited to fifty pounds. The powder is then taken to the press house and subjected to a very heavy hydraulic pressure between layers of copper and duck or sail-cloth for several hours. The effect of this pressure is to reduce the material, which before pressure is an impalpable powder, to a hard and brittle cake, from one-eighth to half an inch thick, and from two to three feet square. It is then ready to be reduced to any size of gunpowder required; and for this purpose it is taken to the corning mill, where the cakes are run through a succession of corrugated rollers; one of the rollers in each set being made to yield easily in case any hard substance gets between them; this is to prevent friction and consequent explosion of the mill. It is then taken to the dry-house and spread out in trays, and subjected to a heat of steam or fire. When fire is used the stove is generally placed under the building or room; this heats an iron dome rising in the centre of the floor, while the trays are arranged by the wall on either side. After drying the powder is bolted, by which operation the dust is separated from it, and it is then assorted by being shaken through a succession of seives into various sizes of gunpowder. The last operation is that of glazing. This is done by placing the powder in wooden cylinders, perhaps 24 inches in diameter by six feet in length, and revolving them. This operation changes the looks of the powder from a dull grayish-brown to a glossy black appearance. On being removed from the glazing mill it is packed in all kinds of packages, from kegs holding 100 pounds to half-pound canisters.

Gunpowder seldom explodes after having been packed. The danger lies in the process of manufacture; and even here the danger is in the liability of the workmen, from familiarity with the process, to become negligent of duty. Thus, should the gunpowder left beneath the wheels we have just described be allowed to become dry, or the wheels be allowed to come in contact with the iron plate beneath, instead of being kept separate from it by the intervening powder, an explosion of the building would be the result, and sparks falling upon the neighboring buildings, which, although some distance apart, are not so far apart as to prevent this, they also would be likely to explode. Sometimes the explosion of one building is followed by the explosion of seven or ten other buildings. Each process has its peculiar danger. The old screw-press was abolished and the hydraulic-press substituted in its place, because the friction of the screw generated a heat which at any time was liable to explode the mill. Iron nails in the shoes of the employes are carefully avoided; nor are they used in confining the heads of the kegs in which the powder is packed—wooden ones being used in their place. Notwithstanding the danger necessarily and always accompanying the manufacture of powder, the employes receive no higher compensation for their labor on this account, and workmen are readily found at a dollar a day.

The effectiveness of gunpowder depends upon the readiness with which it burns and the volume of gases which it produces. In an explosion, the whole of the gunpowder passes from a solid into a gaseous condition, by the elements of the ingredients entering into new combinations among themselves. When a heat is applied to it sufficient to effect the decomposition of the smallest particle, more heat is thereby generated, and the process is continued until the whole is consumed. The powder is best, therefore, when the substances are as wholly converted into gas as possible, and also into those gaseous conditions which set free the largest amount of caloric. But, in actual operation, it is found that great rapidity in burning or suddenness of explosion is not so desirable. For blasting purposes, on the score of greater efficiency, the proportions are sometimes varied, the powder being made of 65 parts of saltpetre, 20 parts of sulphur and 15 parts of charcoal. These proportions are found to produce a powder which is not so quick in exploding, but allows time for the shock to be distributed through the rock. To further increase the time of exploding, the powder is made of very coarse grain. The glazing of powder also has a tendency to prevent rapid burning.

The gunpowder now used in the army in firing rifled and other large cannon is very coarse, some of the pieces being nearly as large as doves' eggs. The employment of this coarse grain has been adopted within about six months, and it is thought to be much more effective than the smaller grain. Gunpowder manufactured by the Government is required to be of a certain density, nor must it exceed or be less in weight per cubic foot than a certain standard. It must be of a certain strength, and this strength must be uniform. It is all tested by Government officers in eprouvettes, by firing, first samples taken from various kegs, and then mixing the samples and firing the mixture. By this means they can calculate very nearly the distance which a certain amount of powder will carry a ball of a given weight; but there are so many conditions that operate to effect the result that it is almost always necessary when in actual battle to fire a number of times before getting the exact range of the enemy. The quality of gunpowder is, in general, judged by the uniformity of its texture, its firmness and cleanliness,—by its not being easily crushed in the fingers, nor readily soiling them.

It would be difficult to estimate the relative amount of gunpowder manufactured in England and in the United States. In 1856 Great Britain exported 10,500,018 pounds, valued at $1,600,000; while for the year ending June 30, 1858, the United States exported 2,778,414 pounds, valued at $365,173. But there is a very large amount manufactured in the United States which is used in the construction of railroads and other improvements in our vast territories, and by our hunter population at the West and South. In the Crimean war we supplied the Government of England with from fifty to one thousand kegs. It is thus apparent that while our Southern friends must labor under many difficulties in procuring even the materials with which to manufacture their gunpowder, the mills of the North produce, ordinarily, much more than the Government can possibly require. We have more than enough already to drive a bullet to the heart of every traitor that breathes in our land.

Disloyalty and Secessionism at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just arisen from the perusal of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS' last speech on Emancipation Day. It is not at all light or pleasant reading this sultry weather for one who has all his life had an especial distaste for the man and his views.

But there is one point upon which he lays much stress, in his earnest way, and in which he is right if ever man was.

I speak of his allusion to the condition of Washington—to the morals of a portion of its people. I digress a moment to say, in justice to a majority of its inhabitants, that they are as warm-hearted, staunch and loyal as can be found any where. And why should they not be so? Born, brought up, and sheltered—not in a State, with its local questions, nor even in a Territory, with its State aspirations—but in an area of a few miles, the peculiar domain and seat of the National Government, with no other flag or escutcheon than that cherished one given to us by our fathers for their symbol and insignia,—if ever a heart beats adversely to its allegiance in that spot, founded and named by and for the greatest man the world has yet produced, the possessor of that heart deserves a worse fate than that even reserved by DANTE for the ungrateful of this world, the lowest hell of all!

I know that city well, Mr. Editer. I have lived in it, hold property of value there, and for many reasons nameless here, besides that proceeding from a National one, shall love the seat of the "*old concern.*"

A late visit thither, short in duration, proved, however, long enough to convince me that among other Union saving acts, no small one is that of utterly purging and purifying the Capital of a portion of its denizens, who, mainly, (like Baltimore) among the higher classes of society, are Secessionists of the worst stripe, either avowed or masked; or that equal enemy of the country, the *soi-disant* Union man on the fence, and a *Virginia* fence at that.

So long as the immunity for this class of traitors obtains, as Mr. PHILLIPS truly says, we need not be looking for reasons for our repulse at Bull Run, nor be finding fault with the greatest of living soldiers and patriots, Gen. SCOTT, nor with those he has selected to aid him.

It may seem useless iteration to dwell upon the fact known of all men by this time, that the rebel leaders are making a war *à l'outrance*, that they are in earnest, nay, maddened and furious, and halting for no instincts of mercy or of truth; curbing, so far as they can, the kindly feelings of the people, their victims, and muzzling those among them who are yet loyal and devoted to their old flag and country. No whimper of such feelings can be uttered, no thought adverse to secession can be tolerated, and all the while that this most intolerable despotism is held over them, the slightest infraction is visited with fearful and condign punishment. No loyal man can put his foot upon their soil but at the risk of his neck. How then are we to get news from them? Who is to tell us of their condition? What spy or scout, pay him as you please, and let him be a Fouché, or a New-York detective, can or will be of much service under such circumstances? On the other hand, what has prevailed in this section. From the commencement of the war to the present time, there has been but one course of conduct on the part of Government, the loyal people and the North; that of a Christian and kindly feeling towards, and treatment of, every Southern man man, woman or child with Southern views, or otherwise, who comes North for shelter, protection, pleasure or health.

Secessionists and their organs go loud-mouthed in our midst unpunished, and though free speech with the country in danger may be carried too far, perhaps, we show our magnanimity, or at least our courage and consciousness of security, by permitting it in this community and at the North. But in the case of our Capital City, our seat of Government, (in which, if rebels once ensconce themselves, who will be the rebels then to our English friends?) bounded on one side by a State in arms against it, and upon the other by a community crammed with the most dangerous, because hidden foes,—to permit for one hour longer than it can be avoided, such a state of things is downright suicide, and stupendous and unaccountable folly, making a mischief that may produce more Bull *Runs* still. In your pungent style and terse language, I pray you to lay down as an axiom for our immediate guidance and action, viz.:

The seat of Government must harbor no traitors!

The course to be taken, and at once, is either:

Put an oath of *paramount* allegiance of the strongest character to every man and woman in Washington and the District of Columbia, and compel every Secessionist, and those refusing the oath, to quit the place within a certain number of days; or else, *remove the seat of Government!* One or the other you will have to do. As *that* horn of the dilemma is much easier and more reasonable than *this*, take it, and the enemy will not again be in possession of our plans of campaign as soon as ourselves.

As true a man as ever lived, a Virginian, who remains loyal when every friend or relation he has is on the rebel side, said to me while in Washington, "Until, Sir, these pestilent Secessionists are sent out of this place, and put far enough off to do no harm, this Government will *never, never* prevail."

Why, Mr. Editor, I had heard previous to my visit, of the number and impudence of these people under the very nose of the President and Cabinet, but I could hardly credit the evidence of my senses of hearing and seeing, when visiting, socially, certain sets and circles, to hear ladies and gentlemen conversing freely of their communication constantly with friends among the Secessionists; and the avowal of their hopes of the return of JEFF. DAVIS and his set, their good wishes for them, &c. One young lady, with a spirit of self-gratulation, boasted of having had letters, within a couple of days, from friends in Virginia. I know persons now in the employ and under pay of the Government, who lay their hands upon their hearts, and declare that they beat for the South; why they do not go there is a question that may be answered by a reference to the source of their daily bread! The women, Mr. Editor, are just as much more dangerous than the male Secessionists, as their sex and a spirit equal to that of the intriguants of the French Revolution enable them to be. They may be said to be giving birth to, and raising from the very womb, a nest of traitors to the goodly Government which puts into their mouths and upon their backs food and raiment for themselves and their children.

One of these very young ones, to show the spirit inculcated by parents, while staying at the house of a friend here at the North, for the benefit of her health, and making her toilette, upon one occasion directed the servant to get her another *towel*, as she could not think of wiping herself with a towel having a blue and red border, which had been innocently placed in her room. The same sucking rebel, while partaking of the hospitality of her friend, objecting to his son's whistling "Yankee Doodle" and trolling the "Star Spangled Banner."

Much of all this is known to the authorities at Washington, but much is not, and an amount of mischief and most serious trouble and disaster to our cause is being done, which if not checked, and with a strong hand at once, will, prove to be an evil on our very hearthstone and centre of all we hold dear. Yours respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article of yesterday, headed, "Extraordinary Proclamation by Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri," with pain and surprise.

Premising that the copy of the proclamation quoted by you is only its substance, as given by the telegraph, I beg leave to remark, in explanation of the paragraph which seems to have aroused your suspicions of Gov. GAMBLE'S loyalty that the late Governor, JACKSON, now in armed rebellion, secreted all the munitions of war belonging to the State, or which he had seized from private persons, or purchased with the means of the State, and which he could not carry away with him, and it is to these deposits of arms and ammunition that Gov. GAMBLE refers, when he asks for information in regard to them, in order that they may come to the possession of the State, without being captured by the United States troops. If captured in the hands of rebels, or as the deposit of rebels, they would be confiscated, and held as the property of the United States. I do not understand Gov. GAMBLE as indicating any spirit of opposition, jealousy or resistance to the United States, but simply as desiring to get the State property out of the hands and care of rebels, and save it from the legal consequences of capture as from an enemy.

As to his call on the people to enroll themselves in military organizations, that they may take a part in the defence of the State, it is in reference to an invasion of the State from Arkansas, and not as against the National troops, that he makes this call. He notifies "the officers and troops of the Confederate States who have invaded Missouri," that they are there against the will of the people of Missouri, and must "depart at once from the State." He, at the same time, orders all citizens embodied under the military law of the late General Assembly of Missouri, and which, in fact, was gotten up to resist the National Government, to disband, and all soldiers are enjoined to cease acting under that law.

It was stated, and urged upon the attention of the Convention, by a loyal Colonel of the Home Guards, that there was no legal military State organization in Missouri—that these Home Guards, upon which the people, in connection with the National troops, had relied for defence—required a legal recognition; and I have no doubt that it is to these organizations the new Governor refers, being the same to which Gen. FREMONT promised to give attention at the moment of his leaving St. Louis for Cairo. These Home Guards, of which there were five or six regiments at St. Louis, have been called "United States Reserve Corps," and they have been under the orders of the United States military commandants whenever there have been such commandants in the same district. I do not believe, at all, that there is any danger whatever of having "another State Army," as apprehended by you, "wholly independent of the United States authority, and educated by Gov. GAMBLE into the notion that the United States are to be watched lest they rob and plunder the State of Missouri." I think you do great injustice to Gov. GAMBLE, and to the people of Missouri, and perhaps, from not bearing in mind the peculiar condition of affairs in that State.

Missouri is loyal to the Union, but is very far from being loyal to the Republican Party. You remember, perhaps, that Missouri, out of about 170,000 votes, gave only some 34,000 to BRECKINRIDGE, and about half as many to LINCOLN. The rest of the votes, divided between DOUGLAS and BELL, were justly regarded, in the main, as Union votes, and when added to those cast for LINCOLN, indicated an overwhelming majority opposed to secession.

It was stated in the Convention by a member opposed to its final action, that there is a Union majority of 80,000 in Missouri, and also that the number of troops upholding that Union majority there is 50,000, and I fully believe such to be the fact. The secession invaders will be repelled.

Missouri can neither be coaxed, betrayed, nor driven out of the National Union, and I have no more apprehension of Gen. PILLOW'S capturing St. Louis than I have of JEFF. DAVIS camping on Bunker Hill. Very respectfully,

THOS. ALLEN, of St. Louis.

THE PRISONERS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, says:

"In conversation with one of the wounded prisoners this morning, I remarked to him—'Stranger, there is no disposition in this country to exult over a fallen enemy; but, if it is not impertinent, I should like to ask you a question. 'What did you expect when you left Washington?' 'Well,' replied the soldier, 'we were told that our scouts could whip all the force you had at Fairfax and Centreville; that we should have a small skirmish at Bull Run, and probably a smart brush at Manassas, from which place we expected to go on to Richmond.'

'Then you had no thought of defeat?'

'Not the slightest. *The word wasn't uttered, and nobody believed defeat to be possible.* When we got to Fairfax, we found what had been told us was true there; when we reached Centreville it was true there, and when we arrived at Bull Run we had what was expected to be a skirmish there; but, by ——,' continued the saint, 'if that is what you call a skirmish, what in hell do you call a battle?'"

Among the prisoners is a noble-looking and intelligent Zouave, one of the few decent exceptions of the crew. I saw him on the field, just after he was taken. While passing a group of our men one of the latter called him some hard name. "Sir," said the Zouave, turning on his heel and looking the Virginian full in the eye, "I have heard that your's was a nation of gentlemen, but *your insult comes from a coward and a knave.* I am your prisoner, but [illegible] your curses upon me because I [illegible] Of the two, Sir, I consider myself the gentleman."

I need not add that the Virginian slunk away under the merited rebuke, or that a dozen soldiers generously gathered around the prisoner and assured him of protection from further insult."

PLEASANT TIMES IN TENNESSEE.

From the Memphis Appeal, Aug. 5.

GRAND JUNCTION, about 12 o'clock, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1861.

About 12 o'clock yesterday there arrived here from Camp Pulaski a regiment of Louisiana volunteers, commanded by C. I. SOULAKOWSKI, on their way to Virginia. About 6 o'clock in the evening, after imbibing pretty freely of "bust-head," a row was commenced between the Frank Guards and some of the other companies, which resulted in a general fight of about one hour's duration, during which Major YORK and the Colonel, aided by some of the other officers, used every peaceable means to quell the riot, but all to no avail. It seemed to be growing general, when some of the men took shelter in the Percy Hotel, the doors of which were immediately assailed with the butts of muskets, axes, and whatever else could be found to answer the purpose of a battering-ram. They soon succeeded in smashing in all the doors, blinds, and sash, when they rushed in like a mob of infuriated devils and commenced an indiscriminate destruction of the hotel furniture and everything they could lay their hands on. Drawers were torn open, the contents were destroyed, the furniture was broken and pitched out, the dining-table was thrown over, and all the table furniture broken, the chairs smashed to pieces, and such a general wreck you have never witnessed in a civilized community.

About this time the efforts of the officers of the day and the guard proving unavailing to quell the mob, the officers, led by the Colonel, commenced firing on them, which resulted in the death of two upon the spot and the mortally wounding of some five or six others, and some six more dangerously wounded. There were fourteen killed and seriously wounded, besides a number of others that left on the trains last night, that were slightly wounded. The majority of the wounds were from pistol shots, some were bayonet wounds and broken heads from the clubbed muskets—the men not having any ammunition.

The hotel looks this morning like a hospital after a hard-fought battle. The dead and wounded are strewn all over the second floor, and the groans of the suffering are terrible.

After destroying the furniture and breaking all that they could about the house, two unsuccessful attempts were made to fire it.

Great credit is due Col. SOULAKOWSKI, Major YORK, and the officers and men of the Armstrong Guards, for quelling the riot and saving the town from destruction.

I have just been informed by the surgeon, Dr. HENLY, that there are three or four that will die during the day.

A ROMANTIC FREAK.

From the Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 9.

Some days ago two ladies, one married, a resident of Howard County, the other a rich heiress of this city, made the acquaintance of Miss DIX, the philanthropist, and succeeded in getting a pass from Gen. MANSFIELD to go over to the National Army in Virginia. After receiving the "pass" they engaged a horse and buggy—the heiress holding the reins—and proceeded as far as the Confederate Army. The married lady, closely veiled, met a gentleman, addressing him familiarly as Mr. D. He responded by saying, "I am not Mr. D.—that is not my name." She then threw aside her veil; he recognized her, when she was told they would have to be arrested and sent back. *It appears, however, that the ladies had deceived Miss Dix, as they were both Secessionists, and were trying to get to Richmond.* Mr. D. was not willing that they should risk their lives unprotected by proceeding to Richmond, and had them sent back to their homes. It is supposed by some that the rich heiress was looking after a "loving swain" or a wayward brother, and had induced the married lady to accompany her. The mission, however, failed.

MORE "TREACHERY."

From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 2.

It has been reported that Gen. BEAUREGARD has detected and promptly punished several traitors and pretended friends, who had been giving information to the enemy.

It is to be hoped this process of retribution and justice will be continued until the Virginia border is purged.

Mr. J. A. THOMPSON, of the Washington Light Infantry Volunteers, relates to a member of the Committee from this city a fact which explains in great part the severe and persistent attack and concentration by the enemy on the Hampton Legion.

A renegade shopkeeper who had supplied the Legion with milk when in camp near Richmond, went over to the enemy before the battle and described the full dress and equipments of the Legion.

It is some consolation to know that this rascal renegade was detected, and *was shot* on Monday, 29th, by order of Gen. BEAUREGARD.

WHY THEY DID NOT PURSUE.

Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 29, 1861.

Amidst the rejoicing over the victory of Stone Bridge, dissatisfaction is expressed that we did not reap the advantages we might have reaped. Under such a thorough defeat, rout and disorganization of the National Army, it might have been driven from Virginia; and Alexandria, Arlington, and all their intrenchments and guns on this side of the Potomac, taken. Great as the victory has been, its results would have been incalculable could we have pursued the flying and terror-stricken enemy to the Long Bridge. And why was it not done? Simply because BEAUREGARD had not the force. Though only a part of the Army was engaged in actual battle, all had been on active duty the whole day. The combined forces of BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON did not exceed 35,000 men in the field. At least half of these were engaged in the fight. The rest were under the fire of the enemy's guns, with an occasional encounter. All, in fact, were on the battle field and in the battle array, from the earliest hour in the morning till the defeat in the evening. Every man was needed. There were no reserves; there would not have been any with such a small Army compared to that of the enemy. How was it possible, then, for BEAUREGARD to have pursued the enemy twenty-five to thirty miles into Washington? His entire force was exhausted. Had his Army been large enough to have admitted of a reserve corps of five to ten thousand men, he would have pursued them into the National Capital. It was not BEAUREGARD'S fault that he had not a larger force. He had importuned and urged the Government to send him more regiments. He felt keenly the responsible and critical situation he was in. Not BEAUREGARD, or JOHNSTON, or any other General, is to blame for not having driven LINCOLN'S Army across the Potomac. The Executive is to blame for rejecting twelve months' volunteers, and not having given the Generals the means.

I intimated, in a former communication, that some secret and important movement, by JOHNSTON or BEAUREGARD, or by both, was under way, looking to the destruction of PATTERSON'S *corps d'armée*. Rumors are current here to-day, that a large amount of our forces, supposed to be JOHNSTON'S command, is moving in the direction of Harper's Ferry. There is, as usual, no information to be obtained of the Government. I should rather expect to see Agents of the War Department running about the streets to learn the news.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

THE REPUBLICANS IN MAINE.

On Aug. 7, the Republicans of Maine assembled in Convention at Augusta. Hon. ISRAEL WASHBURN, Jr., the present Governor, was unanimously renominated, and the following were among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in rebellion against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, the people of Maine will recollect only their duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the *supremacy* of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war will cease.

Resolved, That the National Administration, in its patriotic efforts to carry out the principles just enunciated, is entitled to and should receive the support and coöperation of every loyal and liberty-loving man, and that to this end the Republicans of Maine invite a union of all those who are in favor of suppressing rebellion, of maintaining inviolate the Union and the Constitution, and of bringing back the Government [illegible] principles and the purity of the earlier [illegible].

THE REPUBLICANS OF IOWA.

The Republicans of Iowa, in Convention at Des Moines, on July 31, nominated S. J. KIRKWOOD for Governor, J. R. NEEDHAM for Lieutenant-Governor, and RALPH P. LOWE for Judge of the Supreme Court. The resolutions adopted were of the firmest character, as may be judged from the following sample:

"The value of the Constitution and the Union cannot be measured by dollars and cents, nor by the span of a human life, and there should be no limit to appropriations of men and money for their preservation, except the amount requisite for certain success. We therefore cordially approve both the action of the President in calling for men and money, and the action of Congress in placing at his disposal more of both than he demanded, thus giving assurance to the world of the unalterable determination of the Government to perpetuate its existence as established by our fathers, to crush out the foulest rebellion known to history, and to liberate the loyal people of the rebellious States from the odious despotism and terrorism which have wrenched from them the blessings of peace and prosperity in the Union of the States; and we demand the prosecution of the war until the insults to our national flag and authority are avenged, by the restoration everywhere of law and order, and the supremacy acknowledged of the United States Constitution, as declared by its own terms."

WRECKING VESSELS.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 9.

The Confederate Government having removed all the lights from the North Carolina coast, vessels are constantly being wrecked on Cape Hatteras. We copy the following illustrations of this from the Exchange Reading Room books:

"Steamer *Georgeanna*, Capt. PEARSON, from Old Point, Va., to M. N. Falls, brought up officers and crew of bark *Linwood*; brigs *Lydia Frances*, [illegible] *Martin* and schooner *Nathaniel Chase*—vessels captured and wrecked on the coast of North Carolina, whose crews had been released by the Confederates.

Bark *Linwood*, of New-York, (formerly of Baltimore,) PENNY, from Rio Janerio for New-York, with a cargo of 6,500 bags of coffee, was wrecked on Hatteras, July 16, about 200 bags of coffee saved. Brig *Lydia Frances*, of Damariscotta, CAMPBELL, from St. Jago de Cuba for New-York, with 398 hogsheads and 196 barrels of sugar, and 15 tons of mahogany, went ashore on Hatteras, May 6, and became a total loss; about 30 hogsheads of the cargo saved. The officers and crews of both vessels were saved.

The bark *Linwood* was built in this city in 1852, by Messrs. COOPER & SLICER, for Capt. [illegible], now of Seaford, Delaware. In October, 1860, the vessel, which is A No. 1, of 491 tons burthen, was sold by Capt. MARTIN to a house in New-York, who dispatched her to Liverpool; thence she was sent to Rio, from which port she sailed with a return cargo of coffee to the Balize. Being ordered off by the blockading squadron, Capt. PENNY was on his way to this port, when she run ashore off Hatteras on the 16th ultimo. It was with difficulty that the crew, consisting of Capt. PENNY, first mate POWERS, second mate THOMAS WHEEDEN, of this city, with the crew, ten in number, saved themselves in the small boats and landed on the coast. They were taken prisoners by the Confederates, who sent them to Newbern, North Carolina, by railroad, but shortly after their arrival released them.

Capt. PENNY purchased a small sail-boat in which the officers and crew on Wednesday, 31st ult., started to reach the Chesapeake, with the hope of being picked up by some vessel coming to this port. They were observed by the *Quaker City* off Cape Henry, and with the crew of the brig *Lydia Frances*, conveyed in that steamer to Old Point, whence they were brought to this city by the Bay Line steamer *Georgeanna*. The *Linwood* went entirely to pieces, the cargo, with the exception of two hundred bags of coffee, being also lost. Capt. PENNY, with the officers and crew of the bark, took the evening train for New-York, where it was necessary for them to enter their protest.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Gov. MOORE, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation to the ladies of that State, advising that each one of them knit one pair of substantial woolen socks and deposit the same with the Judge of the Probate Court of the county in which she resides, who will have them forwarded to the Governor of Alabama at Montgomery, from whence they will be forwarded free of cost to the soldiers before the cold weather commences.

LIEUT. DEMPSEY, OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, writing from Manassas, says:

"Having ascertained that Lieut. DEMPSEY, of Company G, New-York Second Regiment, reported as killed, was in one of the hundred hospitals convenient to Manassas, Stone Bridge and Centreville, I went to see him, and found he had a dangerous wound in the head, caused by a bursting bomb. He told me he had a wife living in New-York City."

SOUTHERN CURRENCY.

The Exchange Bank of Richmond is now receiving and paying out the notes of the following banks in the Southern States:

In South Carolina—All the banks.

In Georgia—Savannah Bank of Commerce, State Bank of Georgia and branches, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Marine Bank, Merchants' and Planters' Bank, Planters' Bank of State of Georgia, Central Railroad and Banking Company.

In North Carolina—Bank of North Carolina and branches, Bank of Cape Fear and branches, Bank of Wilmington, Commercial Bank of Wilmington.

The other bank of the city, says the *Dispatch*, are at present receiving all the notes enumerated above, under the head of Georgia. They all expect to receive the notes of all the banks in the above list, as soon as they can be heard from with reference to the proposition adopted by the late Bank Convention. The Exchange Bank, however, has acted without waiting for the responses of those banks, taking it for granted that they will be favorable. The balances between the banks entering into this arrangement will be settled in treasury notes.

THE PRIVATEER YORK.

The Norfolk *Herald* publishes the following extract from a letter received in that city from on board the privateer *York*:

"We were at sea seven days, and captured a prize 115 miles eastward of Cape Hatteras. She is worth about $90,000. We put a prize crew on board, and in coming in fell in with a man of war, and had to beach her to keep them from taking her away from us. Our crew are now engaged in wrecking her."

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. JAMES K. LEE, of the Second Virginia Regiment, wounded at the battle of Bull Run, died at Manassas on Friday last. The body was to be brought to Richmond and there interred.

Second Lieut. WILLIE PRESTON MANGUM, Company B, of the Sixth North Carolina Regiment, died on Tuesday of the injuries received in the late battle at Manassas. Lieut. MANGUM was a son of ex-Senator WILLIE P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, and, according to the *Dispatch*, was a man of brilliant promise, and an officer of rare tact and ability. He was only saved from instant death by a bible in his pocket, which broke the force of the ball.

POSITION OF HON. GREEN ADAMS.

A letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, dated near Cumberland Gap, July 21, states that Hon. GREEN ADAMS has returned home and advises all Union men to *lay aside neutrality*, and prepare to take up arms to fight for the Government.

FROM PENSACOLA AND FORT PICKENS.

From the Mobile News, Aug. 2.

From Pensacola, we learn that on the 31st ult., the *Niagara* returned from her fruitless chase of the *Sumter*, and resumed her anchorage off Fort Pickens. The *Colorado* was the only vessel at the anchorage.

At about 1½ o'clock on the morning of the 1st, an alarm was sounded that an expedition in boats from Pickens was approaching the town. The garrison in Pensacola was in arms in a moment, to give the enemy a warm reception. The whole town was wide awake, and great and entertaining was the excitement.

In fifteen minutes from the first sounding of the alarm a force of over one thousand artillery, cavalry and infantry were drawn up ready to dispute the landing of an enemy, and besides this all the militia of the city were on hand with their arms. The Mobile State Artillery, the Georgia Battery and the Prattville Dragoons were particularly prompt. The soldiers formed like magic, with less confusion than usual among regulars.

The alarm was false, of course. Billy Wilson's Zouaves have no idea of trusting themselves across the bay in boats unless with a prospect of cheaper plunder than is now held out, notwithstanding they have been informed that all the watches in Pensacola will be hung up on the trees in the public square, and not a shot will be fired until they make the landing, if they will come and try to take them.

A letter from the Quartermaster of BILLY WILSON'S Zouaves, dated July 22, says:

"Two of our companies have gone to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, about 400 miles from here. As Lieut. DENSLOW'S company was detailed for that service, of course we had to part with him. He has gained many friends in the regiment, and also among the regular Army officers, by his gentlemanly and soldierly conduct. One of our companies has been sent into one of the batteries, and several of our officers have been ordered into the fort for instruction. This regiment has done much hard work, and we are not near through yet. We have plenty to eat and drink, and the men appear to be contented, and behave themselves.

We can see the rascals every day, at Fort McRae and the Navy-yard, drilling their men. I think this regiment will be in a hot place when the ball does commence. A cargo of ice from Boston has just arrived, and I assure you it was a great treat. My respects to my friends, and tell them I should be glad to hear from them, as there is no telling how long we are to be 'imprisoned' among snakes, alligators and bugs, of all sizes and shapes."

THE BLOCKADE.

A letter received in Boston from a firm in Havana, dated Aug. 1, says: "A vessel arrived here to-day from Savannah with a cargo of rice, which will pay a great profit. So much for your blockade, which we don't think much of."

GERMANY.

An Hour in the Lecture-room of a German University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HALLE, Prussia, —, 1861.

Unfortunately one can't find out what the German-University lecture is without going into the Lecture-room, and this last is no slight undertaking for a man who has been accustomed to breathe oxygen. But, perhaps, in Rome we may do as the Romans do, so, before Herr Professor mounts the cathedra, we will venture to take a peep at his auditorium. On the pegs all around the room queer student caps are hanging,—of every color, scarlet and orange, white and green,—and of every shape, some of them quite cosmopolitan, and others *saucers*, that have to be tied to the head with a string. The edge of the desks, where the spikes of fifty generations of ink-horns have been stuck, look as if they had been resigned to the wood-pickers. Two hundred students are already in their places,—their portfolios before them, their pens newly cut, their spectacles wiped, their jackboots adjusted, and everything ready for work. Here are a half-dozen Hungarians, in national costume, their plumes, and buttons, and spurs more Hungarian than ever, now that FRANZ JOSEF has given them back their constitution. Yonder are some of NAPOLEON's subjects, who write down the lecture in French. Their red cheeks betray a little company of Swiss, and *there* is a South American, from Chili, almost as black, and quite as vain, as a negro. Here is a little knot of English-speaking men, from Great Britain and the United States, and yonder is a Greek. On one of the back seats a gray-headed, noble-looking man is sitting. He was Major in the Prussian Army, and resigned his place that he might come to the University, and seek the truth in his old age. There is an occasional soldier's uniform to be seen in the crowd; for one may be student and soldier at the same time, and in Prussia a student is compelled to only two, instead of three, years of service.

Just as the University regulator is striking the first quarter after 10, a loud, finely-executed hiss announces that Herr Professor is coming: the confusion of Magyar and English, French, Spanish and German ceases, and forthwith commences the squeaking of two hundred quills. The moment the Professor reaches the cathedra, and before he has fairly caught his breath, he begins to talk. Probably he reads from a yellow manuscript, though perhaps he repeats memorita, what he has elaborated in his study. There is no attempt at oratory. Either every clause is given twice, or all is delivered so slowly that the laziest pen can catch every word. If the lecturer gets in a hurry, a long, universal hiss brings him back to reason; and if Mr. Student wants to cough or blow his nose, he does it leisurely, and then resorts to the convenient hiss again, which is pretty sure to procure a repetition of the words that he lost while he was otherwise engaged. There has been some improvement though, since the days of BAUMGARTEN, who used to announce the commas and semicolons as they come along. But even now the note-takers are solemnly informed when the paragraph breaks. Herr Professor is reading what will soon make up the three volumes of his latest work, and the manuscripts of his hearers would almost serve as copy for the printer. The lecturer closes with the hour, and all attempts to prolong them after the clock has struck are greeted with diligent snapping of pens, scraping and hissing. The lecturer pockets his manuscripts, and the students rush out—to their rooms for a philosophic smoke, to "the Ring" for a seidel of "echt bayerisch," or to the Heide for a duel.

The *contents* of the German University lecture are hardly less peculiar than its *surroundings*. Its patiently elaborated scholarship at the foundation, its clear, sharp, systematic thinking, and its exhaustion of all literatures, ancient and modern, for the illustration of its subject—all this one must come to Germany to find. In a lecture-room at home one finds enthusiasm and power often; in Edinburgh there is patience, and the national "*metapheesik*," that is not to be despised; and in Paris, a rippling, sparkling brilliancy; but here there is something of each of these, and much besides that is altogether rich and characteristic. There is a minute knowledge of what men in every time and nation have believed, and a careful weighing of their opinions as so much testimony; there is a comprehensive view of history with reference to its purpose and results; there is a true independence, which, though often carried too far, in individual instances has produced the finest and most substantial results; and there is also a keenness and vigor of mind that can put to the best use all the wealth of material that German industry has collected. The judgment of JEAN PAUL, which assigned to the Germans the empire of the air, while it left to the English and the French the sea and the land, few who have seen and considered will hesitate to confirm.

BRIDGEWATER.

Alexis de Tocqueville's Opinion of the English Mind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The opinions of this most appreciative and impartial observer of Peoples and Governments have commanded marked attention and respect by the wise of all nations. In a letter to Mrs. GROTE, written in 1857, speaking of the "nature of the English mind," he says:

"It consists in a downright perception somewhat narrow, but distinct, which enables you to see thoroughly what you have in hand, but not to see several things at once. This, probably, is the cause of a peculiarity of the English mind in politics which has always surprised me. In the eyes of the English, that cause which is most useful to England is always the cause of justice. The man or the Government which serves the interests of England has all sorts of good qualities; he who hurts those interests, all sorts of defects; so that it would seem that the criterion of what is right, or noble or just, is to be found in the degree of favor or opposition to English interests."

This is the opinion of a most acute observer, all of whose sympathies were in favor of the English people. He enjoyed the friendship and hospitalities of LANSDOWN, and of Holland House, in no measured degree, where he met with people of the highest rank,—of public station, and those most noted for their wisdom and learning; and for many years of his life he enjoyed their respect and confidence, and thus he had the best opportunities of knowing the qualities of the English mind and heart; his opinions, therefore, may be received with assured confidence. Is it possible to conceive a case or course of action by the Government, with the concurrence of the leading minds of England, which could more surely justify the opinion of the English mind than that course which has been taken in regard to the wicked war waged by the assumed Confederate Government against that of the United States? *English interests*, to be promoted by *cotton* and *free trade*, have induced the English mind to consider the cause which would give England these advantages the cause of justice. That selfish mind is induced by English interests to make it "right and just and noble" for the Southern people to rebel without any cause against the most beneficent Government in the world, to erect a Government founded on human bondage. English interests have made it "right and just and noble" to desire to sustain a Government which denies to one-half of its people all education, all rights of property; to parents any right to their children, the husband to his wife; which, *by law*, forbids to such people the marriage rite; which, *by law*, denies the privilege to such people to be witnesses against their oppressors, thus sheltering from punishment crimes at which humanity shudders. All these atrocities are by "English interests" made in the "English mind" the *criterion* of what is right or noble or just. God save "The bulwark of the Christian religion."

H.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Selling out the Government Property—The Troops Leaving—Scarcity of Printing Paper—Congressional Delegate, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, July 22, 1861.

Last Saturday's *Mountaineer* contains the continued advertisement, inviting "proposals for hay and oats" for the supply of the Subsistence Department at Fort Bridger, while for several days past placards posted about the city have informed the community that a public sale—of similar character to the one now in operation at Fort Crittenden—will commence at Fort Bridger in the course of a few days. In this latter sale, however, nothing is said of the disposal of the "quarters," store-houses, &c., but grain, beef cattle, machinery, implements, tools provisions, and miscellaneous articles and stores are to change hands.

The sale at Fort Crittenden goes bravely on. Some things sell at a fair price and others go dirt cheap. Good sugar fetches 30 cents per pound; usual retail price, 40 to 50 cents. A quantity of damaged sugar fetched but three-quarters of a cent per pound. Tea, 50 cents, and bacon one to five cents per pound. Medical and hospital stores very cheap. Wagons run together and measured off by the acre—$250 to $300 per acre. Flour, 40 cents to 50 cents per hundred. Grain, 25 cents per bushel; contract price of the same this Summer, $2 to $2 50. Thus for $10, a ton of flour could be procured, or 40 bushels of wheat, enough to serve a small family through the great famine which the Mormons preach so much about. The buildings composing Fort Crittenden fetched under $300, for mail and express purposes. This is perhaps 1,000 per cent. below the original cost. The ordnance stores are being destroyed—the shells exploded, and the villainous gunpowder thrown into the creek; the iron will consequently remain, and will doubtless be scraped up and made the most of, as it sometimes brings 10 cents per pound here.

The first detachment of troops, with commissary train, were expecting to quit Fort Crittenden to-day.

A late express brought news that a number of volunteer troops were to be sent to Utah to protect the mail and express, and the overland route in general. If this be true, it does not appear a wise thing to sell all the subsistence stores here and destroy the ordnance stores. Perhaps, however, the telegraph is not always entirely confined to the truth. If troops be sent to this vicinity, there will certainly be another batch of excellent chances for speculators to make fortunes again, by fat contracts to supply whatever is needed, and revive their drooping spirits by the bright prospect of another bountiful harvest of Government cash, or drafts, which are pretty nearly the same thing.

The *Deseret News* failed to appear last week. It seems that the newspaper mill is not yet altogether successful in turning out printing paper, being hindered at first through want of rags, and now for want of chemicals. Deficiency of rags would indicate that, nothwithstanding the great quantity of dry goods brought into the Territory the past few years, there is such a scantiness of clothing among the people at large, that they, per force of circumstances, wear and mend as long as their apparel will hold together at all, and that there is in reality scarcely such a thing as cast-off clothing or an old rag-bag. A bad country for the "old clo" gentlemen. Fort Crittenden, however, has come to the rescue on the rag question, and furnished many tons of that material.

The *Mountaineer*, on Saturday noon, issued an extra with the President's Message, though the Eastern mail brought that document in the New-York papers the same evening.

The past week Mr. J. J. BENJAMIN, a Moldavian traveler and Jew, has been in this city from California. This gentleman's ruling passion appears to be to find out the "Ten Lost Tribes," to accomplish which purpose, he states that he has already traveled over a great portion of the civilized and the uncivilized world. He thinks he has discovered a clue to those missing tribes in Northern Africa and in Asia. Whether or not any such clue exists in this Great Basin, the world will, perhaps, be informed of in due time.

The weather, lately, has been hot in the morning and in the night, cloudy and windy in the afternoon and evening, and an occasional slight and short thunder storm, with big rain-drops.

On Wednesday evening a caucus was held in this city, in a private sort of a way, for the nomination of a Congressional delegate and certain Territorial and County officers. Hon. J. M. BERNHISEL is the successful gentleman to represent Utah in Washington next Winter. His nomination is about as sure as the election. As has been the case heretofore, the caucus and the election will probably not cost the Honorable gentlemen a single red cent, nor a solitary stump speech. So are things done in this region generally.

An old fellow, named JOHN ORMOND, living "t'other side of Jordan," on Wednesday, during an altercation, severely stabbed another man named JOHN REYNOLDS, with a butcher-knife. This passionate old ORMOND is not always a safe creature to go loose, as this is not his first attempt at violence. In this instance the knife approached the wounded man's heart, cutting a memorane and severing a rib.

About ten days ago JOHN N. BADGER, a little boy three years old, was found dead in the tail-race of C. B. HANCOCK's mill, Payson, Utah County.

Several days ago a little child, named SMITH, died in this city from the effects of being struck on the head with a rock, which rolled down the mountain to its base, where the child had been taken, with others, by its mother, for the purpose of bathing in the warm springs north of this city. A man named EVAN EVANS was on the mountain side gathering rock for building, and it is thought he loosed the fatal stone. Very inhuman was he, though, for on being asked by the mother to help her home with the child, he told her to carry it home herself.

Emigrants from the East continue to throng our city almost daily. A company camped on one of the public squares of this city lost four horses on Thursday night. Mr. VAN ETTAN, a mountaineer, and another person, went after the thieves.

A person reputed a horse-thief was found dead a few mornings since on the square in Brigham City, north of this. Reports of firearms had been heard the night preceding.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—The exercises of the graduating class took place on Wednesday. The speaking was up to the average standard. The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—HENRY WARD, Professor of Natural History in Rochester University; JACOB T. BOYLE, New-York; FRANK E. K. CHUBBUCK, Pittsfield; Hon. BENJAMIN F. MILLS, Williamstown.

Doctor of Divinity—Rev. EBEN. B. FOSTER, of Lowell; Rev. JOSEPH MULLEN, of Calcutta, India.

Doctor of Laws—EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts; JARED P. KIRTLAND, Professor in the Medical College at Cleveland.

Gov. ANDREW and Staff and Adj.-Gen. SCHOULER were present on the occasion, and also at the corporation dinner, where the Governor made a patriotic speech.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, John Brown, native of Pennsylvania, 23 years, pleaded guilty to grand larceny and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Edward Dunn, native of Ireland, 19 years, pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Mary Harrington in Broadway, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Lawrence Dunn, native of Ireland, 17 years, pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and was sent to the House of Refuge.

Elizabeth Wright, native of New-York, 25 years, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Jas. McGrath, native of Ireland, 37 years, pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Patrick O'Hara, of No. 471 Washington-street, and was remanded for sentence.

Julius Grass was tried for picking the pocket of Henry Cotrel on the 4th of July last, and acquitted.

Henry Johnson was tried and convicted of picking the pocket of Mary Anderson on the 27th of July last. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INGRAHAM, J.—*In the matter of the Application of Charlotte Luneburgh.*—Ordered that the respondent pay the petitioner's attorney the balance of money in his hands after deducting $124, and that the residue of this motion be denied, with leave to petitioner to renew his motion for the balance, or apply for a reference on the papers, after an application has been made to the Court to compel the payment of the remaining half by the person in whose hands the same was placed.

Helena Craig vs. *Hiram Hyatt et al.*—Motion denied. Costs to abide event.

In the Matter of the Application for a mandamus to the Marine Court.—Motion for mandamus denied.

Irving Van Wert et al. vs. *Wm. E. Bleecker et al.*—Motion denied with $10 costs.

The Same vs. *Henry Bleecker et al.*—Motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*In the matter of the application of Lyman Gardener.*—Application for discharge granted.

In the matter of the accounting of Thomas Gormley.—Motion to set aside judgment and execution granted.

Robertson vs. *Cargill.*—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

Scheick vs. *Schmidt.*—Motion to discharge from arrest granted.

Mealler vs. *Wilson.*—Judgment for plaintiff.

Hill vs. *Lewis.*—Motion denied.

Young vs. *Doering.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $167 46.

Carson vs. *Lane.*—Application for permanent injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved.

The People vs. *Powers.*—Judgment and execution set aside.

Geran vs. *Fancher.*—Motion for new trial denied.

Solmes vs. *Lias.*—Motion for new trial denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....AUG. 9, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87¼	1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	90
2,000	do	87⅞	5	Am. Ex. Bank	79
17,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88	50	Pac. Mail S. Co.	74½
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	87	100	Canton Company	9½
2,000	Trea. 12 ⅌ c. Nts.	101⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	40½
8,400	Trea. 6 ⅌ c. 2 Year	96⅛	12	do	40
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '62	81	100	N.Y.C.R.ex div.opg	73⅜
109,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	45½	100	do opg	73¾
5,000	do	45⅝	200	do s3 p.&c.	73¾
5,000	Virginia St. 6s	54	300	do opg	73⅜
5,000	do	54½	150	do p.&c.	73⅞
3,000	do s5	54	350	do s3 aft opg	73¾
15,000	N. Car. State 6s	70	100	do opg	73⅜
5,000	do s5	69	200	Erie Railway opg	26⅜
5,000	Missouri St. 6s	44	10	Panama Railroad	107½
24,000	do	43¾	100	Ill. Central R. S.	64
1,000	Mo. 6s. Iss. to H. & St. J. R. s5	47½	400	Gal. & Chi. R. b60	63
2,000	Louisiana St. 6s	62	30	do	63½
1,000	Michigan 6s	81	150	do	63¾
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s	78½	100	do	64
4,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	96½	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	29⅝
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	79½	700	do	29½
1,000	H. 2 m. B. ex. in.	92½	200	do s10	29⅝
2,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bonds	92½	100	do s30	29¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88½	50	N.Y.C.R.ex.div.opg	74½
5,000	Trea. 6 ⅌ c. 2 Year	96⅛	350	do p&c	74⅛
7,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	70	300	do opg	74⅜
3,000	Ill. Cou. Bds. '62	81¼	50	do opg	74½
1,500	Georgia State 6s	70	650	do opg4	74
15,000	Ten. State 6's, '90	45½	350	do p&c	74¼
7,000	do	45⅝	150	Erie Railway opg	26⅝
10,000	Missouri St. 6s	44½	5	Mich. Cen. R.	42
1,000	do	44⅜	50	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	13⅞
100,000	do	44½	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	29½
4,000	Va. State 6s	53⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s60	64
375	Chic. & Rock I. R.	41	5	Gal. & Chi. R.	64
50	do	41⅛	50	do	65
100	Pacific M. Stm. Co. s30	75	50	do s10	65
50	do	75½	100	do s10	65½
150	do	76	175	do	65⅛
500	Clev. & Tol. R.	30⅛	50	do	65⅜
100	do b60	30⅛	350	do	66
1,250	do	30⅛	50	do	65⅞
500	do	30⅛	50	Chi. Bur. & Quin. R	58⅛

FRIDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The Stock Market shows a further large improvement to-day. The morning Board was well sustained on State Stocks, and when New-York Central was reached, the stock was called ex dividend, and immediately advanced to 73¾ ⅌ cent. This gave a tone of general firmness to the whole market, and after the Board broke up, prices continued to advance on the Street, with some considerable transactions in Central and Galena shares. The buoyancy at the afternoon Board was very marked. Another rise of 1 ⅌ cent. was added to New-York Central, Rock Island, Galena and Toledo, and ½ ⅌ cent. to Missouri Sixes. Of the latter and Tennessees, the sales of the day reach a quarter of a million dollars. North Carolinas and Georgias maintained the advance of yesterday, while Virginias were less stiff. The business at the Board was more active than usual of late in the afternoon. The sudden spirit of the market created some surprise on the Street, though not wholly unexpected to parties who had closely watched the stubbornness of prices and comparative scarcity in the cash supply of Stocks through the early part of the week. The change was ascribed by some to the presence in the City of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the belief that he will be met by our bankers in a liberal spirit of mutual confidence and accommodation. However this may turn out, we dare say that with the ways and means placed by Congress in his discretion, Mr. CHASE is in no danger of failing to carry on the Government with proper ease and credit. Of the Loans authorized he has the discretion, as well as authority, to pay out one hundred and fifty millions in Treasury paper directly for Army and Navy supplies, and other wants of the Government, leaving the open market, if need be, to regulate the value of this paper, as it is now regulating the paper bearing a less rate of interest than the proposed 7.30 ⅌ cent. issue. We do not anticipate that our Banks and Savings Institutions will permit any such alternative to be resorted to, if by offering fair terms to the Secretary they can secure the original purchase and redistribution of his Treasury Notes and Funded Stocks, at or within the prescribed limits of the recent Loan Act of Congress. But as we understand that there may be *croakers* among our Bank people, who affect to be dissatisfied with the limits in question, and who insinuate that the Department may be brought to grief thereby, we venture to express the belief that the Secretary of the Treasury is not the man to suffer his fears to be worked upon by any clamor of this nature, or for a moment to doubt the due appreciation of the credit of the Government, in the open market, to the extent that he may find it agreeable and convenient to pay his paper out directly to the people. The two-year Treasury Notes were again in demand to-day at 96⅛@96¼ ⅌ cent. In addition to the domestic exchange firms, on the Street before named, who are active buyers and sellers of the two-year Treasury Notes now coming on the market, we may say that Messrs. E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, of the Stock Exchange, are also regular dealers in these notes. Their advertisement to this effect appears in another column.

Late in the afternoon the firmness of the market continued, and prices closed about as follows:

Central	exd. 74⅛	Toledo	30⅜
Erie	26⅝	Mich. Central	43
Missouris	44⅝	Mich. Guaranteed	30
Tennessees	46	Panama	107½
Galena	65⅝	Pacific	76¼
Rock Island	41⅛	Illinois Central	64⅜
Treasury Notes	96¼	Hudson	35

The bidding for City Bank Shares at the early Board was as follows, the figures being about the same as yesterday:

New-York	82	Manhattan	110
Merchants'	89	Mechanics'	90
Union	85	America	96
City	105	Phoenix	80
Chemical	400	Butchers' and Drovers	100
State of New-York	75	Commerce	76
American Exchange	79	Metropolitan	82
Citizens'	60	Nassau	75
Corn Exchange	75	Commonwealth	62
Importers' and Traders'	80		

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages this forenoon:

N. Y. Central Sixes	93	N. Indiana firsts	75
N. Y. Cent. Sevens, '76	100	M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ⅌ c.	73¼
N.Y. Cent. convertible, '76	100¼	Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ cent., '75	89½
Erie firsts, '68	102	La C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	10
Erie seconds, '59	99	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	80½
Erie seconds, ex. '79	95	C. & N.W. firsts, 2d se's.	39
Erie thirds, '83	85	N. J. Cent. firsts	102½
Hudson Riv. firsts, '69	102	Gal. & Chic. firsts	97
Hud. R. seconds, '85	96	Gal. & Chic. seconds	95
Hud. R. seconds S.F. '85	96½	Chic. & R. I. firsts	94
Harlem firsts, 1869-73	96½	Lake Erie & W. firsts	60
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	96
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c., old	96½	Del. Lack. & W. sec.	88
M. Cen. 8 ⅌ c n. f. '82	95	Clev. & T. firsts s. f.	73
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	75	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. bds.	92½
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	57	Warren R.	72
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. ass. bds.	48½	Georgia 7s	74
		South Carolina 6s	50

The Foreign Exchange Market is lower for the mail to-morrow. The sales of Bank and Bankers' bills range 107@107¼, most of the business being at or below 107¼ ⅌ cent. There is more Produce Exchange making from the export operations in the Grain market, and the rates take the wide range of 105½@106¼ ⅌ cent. There is nothing new to-day in the market for money. Lenders continue to place part of their balances with the Government at 60 days, and in Treasury Notes by purchase in the market. A financial letter from one of the Gulf cities received here to-day, says that "Under Government orders, all letters are now supervised by an officer at each point, preventing remittance (except abroad) out of the Confederacy."

The Ocean Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 3 ⅌ cent.

The following is a comparative view of the imports and exports of Cotton into and from Great Britain and Ireland, from Jan. 1, 1861, to July 20, 1861, and of the imports and exports for the same period last year:

IMPORTS.

	1861.	1860.
American, bags	1,731,021	2,069,527
South American, bags	44,170	58,954
W. Indies, Demerara, &c., bags	1,450	875
East Indies, bags	400,965	306,318
Egypt, &c.	82,139	80,875
*Total	2,260,345	2,516,540
Decrease of imports as compared with the same period last year		256,195

EXPORTS.

American	100,802
East India	180,354
Total in 1861	281,156
Total in 1860	260,710

* The total quantity of all kinds imported this year through Bristol and Hull (1,799 bags) is given in the above table; but the quantity that arrived at these ports last year is not included.

The net receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of July were as follows:

1860	$100,036 17
1861	92,898 07
Decrease	$7,138 10

The Toledo and Wabash Railroad earned in July:

	1860.	1861.
From Passengers	$19,400 55	$13,732 05
From Freight	65,478 62	77,732 21
Total	$84,879 17	$91,464 26
Increase		$6,585 09

The Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railroad earned, the fourth week of July:

Fourth week, 1861	$39,595 99
Corresponding week, 1860	9,357 34
Increase	$30,238 65
For July, 1861	$107,399 96
For July, 1860	37,429 36
Increase	$69,970 60

The New-York Canal tolls continue to run largely ahead of the last two years. The comparison is thus stated in the Albany papers:

Amount of tolls rec'd. 4th week July, 1859	$60,837 55
Amount of tolls rec'd. 4th week July, 1860	119,520 49
Amount of tolls rec'd. 4th week July, 1861	138,840 52
Total receipts to 31st July, 1859	668,250 89
Total receipts to 31st July, 1860	1,154,457 14
Total receipts to 31st July, 1861	1,447,514 27
Increase of 1861 over 1859	781,276 38
Increase of 1861 over 1860	293,057 13

SPECIE LIST PER STEAMSHIP KANGAROO.

Nesmith & Co.	£2,400	Wakeman & Dimon	1,000
Thos. Watson & Co.	1,000	Parker, Brooks & Co.	164
Brown, Bros. & Co.	50,000	Walsh, Carver & Chase	704
E. Zachrisson	730		

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 28 bbls. Ashes, 7,095 bbls. Flour, 70 bags Corn Meal, 45,885 bushels Wheat, 97,399 bushels Corn, 335 bushels Rye, 21,563 bushels Oats, 618 bushels Malt, 1,269 packages Provisions, and 337 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls., at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been inactive, at former quotations.

COFFEE—The demand has been more general to-day. Sales, 100 mats Java, at 19½c.; 50 bags Laguayra, at 16½c.; and 2,108 bags Rio, at 13c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

COPPER—All kinds have been inactive; prices nominally unchanged. Refined Ingot, 17½c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quite active to-day, and prices have advanced materially. The reported sales add up 4,300 bales, (partly, if not mostly, on speculation,) including Middling Uplands, at 17¾c.@18c. ⅌ lb., closing buoyantly, though irregularly.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been in moderate request, including Layer Raisins, at $2 45@$2 50, and Bunch do., at $1 55@$1 60 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in less request to-day, and prices close with a downward tendency. Shippers are not disposed to buy freely, unless at reduced rates. The reported transactions reach 1,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $4 25@$4 32½; poor to choice Extra State at $4 40@$4 60, mainly at $4 45@$4 55, afloat and delivered; Superfine Western at $4 20@$4 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 45@$5 50; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 50@$5 60; inferior extra Ohio at $4 85@$4 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, Shipping brands, at $4 95@$5 05 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25@$4 32½
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Western	4 20@ 4 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 45@ 5 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 5 60
Inferior extra Ohio	4 85@ 4 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 95@ 5 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 10@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 70@ 4 85
Extra Genesee	4 90@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 80@ 6 80

Southern Flour is rather quiet, yet steady. Sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$9 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, including superfine, at $4 20@$4 30, and inferior to very choice extra, at $4 45@$7 50, ⅌ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Rye Flour is selling in lots at $2 25@$3 60 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive, at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, afloat, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, owing in part to the very limited supply of desirable lots, immediately available. The demand is mainly from shippers and for good to prime qualities, prices of which are very well supported. Inferior and common kinds are depressed, as they are not attracting much attention from buyers. Sales 115,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including white Canada at $1 25@$1 27; Canada Club at $1@$1 02½; white Western at $1 22@$1 32; Amber do. (Winter) at $1 20; red Western, at $1 17@$1 20; amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 08@$1 11; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 92c.@$1 07; Racine Spring at $1 02@$1 03; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 82c.@$1 01; new Red Jersey, at $1 17; new White Kentucky at $1 30@$1 35; new red Kentucky, at $1 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn is improving, being actively sought after; sales 170,000 bushels, at 43c.@47c., for poor to prime mixed Western; 37½c.@42½c. for damaged do.; 48c.@50c. for Western Yellow, and 75c.@76c. for very choice old White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in demand at 60c.@62c. for Northern, 52c. for Canada, and 47c.@49c. for Western, ⅌ bushel. Sales 10,300 bushels. Barley is unchanged. Oats continue in fair demand, including Canadian at 26c.@28c.; Western at 31c.@32½c., and State at 32c.@33c. ⅌ bushel. The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the first week in August, in the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:—

	Flour bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	11,830	358,762	629,458	—
1861	35,683	306,098	1,047,056	187,420
Inc.	23,853	Dec. 52,664	Inc. 417,598	Inc. 187,420

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 7th of August, inclusive, during the years 1860 and 1861, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bu.
1860	363,606	3,958,245	7,084,890	75,913
1861	499,129	11,753,706	7,841,981	187,420
Increase	135,523	Inc. 7,795,461	Inc. 757,091	In. 111,507

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a gain of 1,694,615 bbls. flour. The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th of August, have been as follows:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Canal open	April 15.	April 25.	May 1.
Flour, bbls.	204,681	36,606	499,129
Wheat, bush.	672,071	3,958,245	11,753,706
Corn, bush.	1,203,138	7,084,890	7,841,981
Barley, bush.	147,194	75,913	187,420
Oats, bush.	2,262,553	3,453,246	2,410,252
Rye, bush.	98,746	118,121	381,672

HAY—North River is in limited demand, for local use, at 50c.@75c. for poor to prime old, and 40c.@62½c. for new crop, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at uniform prices. We quote last year's crop at 16c.@26c., and crop of 1859 at 10c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—The market is dull, and quotations are altogether nominal.

LATHS—Eastern are inactive at $1 12½ ⅌ thousand. The stock is quite moderate.

LEAD—Holders continue to ask full prices; $5 25@$5 50 for Foreign Pig, and $5 20@$5 25 for American do., ⅌ 100 lbs.; but the inquiry is limited.

LIME—Rockland, 75c.@77c. for Common, and 80c. for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales: 20 bbls. New-Orleans, at 40c., and 31 hhds. Porto Rico, at 28c.@30c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to $1 05@$1 10 ⅌ gallon, with sales of 630 bbls., in lots. Resin has been in request, and sales have been made of 3,000 bbls., at $4 for Common, $4 37½ for No. 2, ⅌ 310 lbs.; $4 62½@$6 75 for low to pale No. 1, and $8 for Virgin, ⅌ 280 lbs., the market closing very firmly.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in fair request, at full prices, 40c.@45c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 2,500 bbls. Crude Sperm ranges from $1 18@$1 26 for very poor to strictly prime, ⅌ gallon; sales, 200 bbls. Linseed is attracting more attention, and is now up to 58c.@60c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds exhibit no important changes.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and depressed. Sales: 300 bbls. at $15 50 for Mess, and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard has not varied; sales [illegible] bbls., at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales, since our last, 350 bbls., at $12 50@$13 25 for Extra Mess; $9 50@$11 50 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 12½@$5 62½ for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams $13 50@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter is salable, at 7c.@13c. for Western, and 8c.@14c., for State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request, at 3c.@7c., ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales have been made of 180 tcs., in lots, at $5 50@$6 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales, to-day, 75 bags Pepper at 10⅞c.@11c., and 50 bags Pimento at 7⅞c.@8c., both cash, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand continues active and prices are advancing; sales 2,200 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5½c.@6½c., but including a few hundred Porto Rico at 6½c.@8c., mainly at 6½c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Continue in demand at very firm prices.

TIN—Buyers are reluctant to pay asking prices; hence the current movements are very light. Holders quote Banca at 27½c.@28c., and Straits at 25½c.@26c., cash, ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand was quite brisk from buyers for export, and fair from the home trade at very firm prices; sales 764 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@9½c.; 232 cases Seed Leaf at 5½c.@6½c.; and 101 bales Cuba on private terms, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 20,000 lbs., at 8c.@8½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 200 bbls., at 16½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, and rates have been somewhat unsettled. We quote for Liverpool: Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 8½d.@9½d. Corn, 8½d.@9d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ⅌ tierce. Lard and Bacon, 25s.@30s. Tallow, 25s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d.@3s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ bush.; Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@30s.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s.@6s. 6d. ⅌ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.@40s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ½d. ⅌ lb. For Cork—for orders, a foreign bark, with Corn, (24,000 bushels,) in bulk, at 11d., or 10 ⅌ cent. extra to the Continent. For Havre—Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 18c. ⅌ bushel. For Antwerp—Rye, (5,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 10d. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 31
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 1
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 8
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 15
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 17
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 21
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 24
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 28
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 31
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10

FROM AMERICA.

Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Royal Bride	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 17
Anglo Saxon	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 17
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 21
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Nova Scotian	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 24
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 14
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 18
Africa	New-York	Leverpool	Sept. 25

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

The Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Borussia*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per *City of Baltimore*, close at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

EDWARD P. DOHERTY, COMPANY A, Seventy-first Regiment, who escaped from the rebels last Friday, will confer a great favor by sending his address to Box 2,719 Post-office.

THE ADVERTISER WILL PAY $4 TO any one enabling him to work his passage to England. Address B. S., care of B. Lockwood, Chatham-square Post-office, New-York.

O. F.—ALL WELL. WILL BE WITH YOU AT the time appointed. JANE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:

MILITARY DICTIONARY,

Comprising technical definitions; information on raising and keeping troops; actual service, including makeshifts and improved material; and law, government, regulation and administration relating to land forces. By Col. H. L. SCOTT, Inspector General U. S. A.

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TO LET.

TO LET.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN FORTY-FIFTH-STREET, near Broadway, 21 feet front, 3 stories high, with all the modern improvements; very low. Also, the first floor over our store will be altered into a dwelling and show room to suit a tenant. Apply to McKENZIE O'HARA, Plumbers, No. 305 4th-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE No. 84 East 41st-st., three doors west of Lexington-av.; all the modern improvements. Rent until 1st of May next at rate of $600 per annum and the Croton tax. Inquire within, or of W. M. SMITH, No. 4 Maiden-lane.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

WILL BE LET VERY LOW—NO. 611½ 2D-av., 3-story and basement, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements. Also, several parts of houses at low rents. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, 415 3d-av.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 20TH-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, suitable for a small genteel family—12 rooms. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 68 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, ON MADIson-av., near 32d-st., large new brown-stone house, handsomely furnished, for two or more years, at $3,000. Address Box No. 1669 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,165, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

LOST—BANK-BOOK, NO. 206,353, OF THE "BANK for Savings, in City of New-York;" the finder will please leave the same at the Bank, or at No. 54 7th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.

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JEWELRY OR WATCHES WANTED SUITABLE FOR THE CUBA TRADE.—The goods must be first-class and at regular wholesale prices, in exchange for a dwelling-house with all the modern improvements, in the best part of the City. Address CUBA, Box No. 3,965 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOME IN THE COUNTRY FOR two half-orphan boys, aged respectively nine and seven years. Address "HOME," in care of Mr. William Greene, No. 284 6th-st., New-York, giving name, residence and references.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

HARDWARE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A well-assorted stock of hardware and cutlery, for sale cheap and on easy terms, or will exchange for real estate or stocks. Apply to C. B. CHURCHILL & CO., No. 126 Chambers-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are respectfully invited to attend Divine service in a body, at the Mariners' Church, No. 234 Cherry-st., TO-MORROW, (Sunday.) Sermon by one of our Chaplains, Rev. IRA R. STEWARD. Let every veteran attend, and meet on the corner of Pike and Cherry sts. at 2½ o'clock P. M. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABR'M DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

"Hark! 'tis the warlike clarion,
On to the battle, heroes, on!"

THE SINGULAR MAN WHO PROCLAIMED the War will preach on *The Prophecies* TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—TWENTY-SECond-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. WILLIAM COCHRANE, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) Aug. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Strangers are very cordially invited.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE at Dodworth's Hall, on SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Subjects: Morning—*Spiritualism in the Nineteenth Century.* Evening—*There was War in Heaven.* Admission, 10 cents.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST. NEAR 5TH-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services TO-MORROW as usual with the voice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER will preach MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

REV. E. WINCHESTER REYNOLDS, OF Watertown, N. Y., will preach in the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, and the following SUNDAY. Services at 10½ o'clock.

FOURTH UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY, Brooklyn, Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av. Rev. C. CRAVEN, Pastor, will preach, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Services during August, in the morning only.

STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, of Cochecton, N. Y. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. JOHN A. STAUNTON, Assistant Minister of St. Peter's Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4 and 7½ o'clock. Free Seats.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN E. D.—Rev. J. H. SUYDAM, of Fishkill, will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Rev. DEWITT TALMAGE, of Syracuse, Aug. 18 and 25. Sabbath School every Sunday at 1½ and 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Daily Union Prayer meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH—33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ. Seats for strangers.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH—22D-ST., between 3d and Lexington avs. Rev. SAMUEL B. KNAPP will preach on Sunday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7¾ P. M.

REV. A. H. BURLINGHAM WILL PREACH in the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. The Church will open during August.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. HENRY C. KINNEY will preach next SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE THOUsand acres of choice land, in the vicinity of Kalamazoo, Mich. Two hundred and fifty acres in one body, lies 6 miles from the thriving town of Kalamazoo, and less than 3 miles from Ostemo Dépôt, with excellent roads to both points; has an abundance of water, and plenty of pine, oak and maple timber, with a beautiful site for building; an outlay of $6 per acre will bring this tract up to from $30 to $40 in value per acre. One hundred and sixty acres lie within 10 miles of Kalamazoo, on a good road; has two fine, never-failing streams on it, is well timbered, and lies well for cultivation. Five hundred acres, in one body, lie 12 miles from Kalamazoo, and is a very handsome tract, being well timbered with oak, black walnut, beech and maple, and is well watered, having on it a small, clear and deep lake, filled with fish. To any person who desires a home in Michigan, a growing and healthy State, this is a desirable investment. The whole tract will be sold for $12,000. Apply, by mail, Box No. 376 Louisville, Ky.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD EXCHANGE FOR A good house in the City of New-York, a house and ten acres of good land, with good out-buildings, situated on Long Island, six miles from Brooklyn ferry. This property now rents at eleven hundred dollars per annum. Inquire at No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Lot 25 by 131, little money down—or exchange for a small place in the country. Apply to MR. BRUSH, Fulton-av., second door from Classon-av., or to MR. NOBLE, book-stand, corner of Fulton and Gold sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Twelfth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.
J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 183 Broadway.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY TENEment property, a farm worth $15,000, either in this State, New-Jersey, or Connecticut. Apply at No. 32 Pine-st., room No. 4.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY SEATS, VILlage houses and lots, with gardens attached, and near the Village of Madison, Morris County, N. J.; farms of 214, 206 acres; several others from 160 down to 20 acres. These are all good farms, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of valuable country property. One of 41 acres, good building, abounds in fruit of every kind, fine lawn of shaded trees around the house, fine garden, &c. Terms easy; within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Some 20 farms of the above description for sale. Inquire of the subscriber, near the dépôt, Waverly house.
S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Morris County, N. J., August 5, 1861.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE location for fruit-growing, 48 acres of land; soil, deep sandy loam, without stones; 30 miles from New-York, 2 miles from railroad dépôt, 6 from ship harbor, containing over 4,000 bearing peach trees, young apple orchard of ten acres, two acres of pears and cherries, and two acres of small fruits. Price, $2,000. Half can remain on mortgage. Address J. MAYO, Farmingdale, Long Island, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN Westchester County, near Tarrytown, of 132 acres; part with river view; plenty of fruit and wood; never-failing streams and excellent soil; good two-story cottage house and out-buildings. Apply to T. C. PINCKNEY, Esq., No. 78 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD FARM OF 160 ACRES, well located in Wisconsin, all under cultivation; would take a stock of boots and shoes, dry-goods, or groceries, or Brooklyn City property, in exchange; if necessary some cash would be paid. Address V. V. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, for an interview.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 130 ACRES, 100 under good improvement; good house and barns; excellent soil, well adapted for a dairy or raising of sheep; will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 155 West 21st-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING a dwelling-house up town vacant, with modern improvements, and preferring to have it occupied until next May by a small family, who will keep it in perfect order, at low rent, will find a desirable tenant by applying immediately to N. BLISS, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

WANTED TO RENT.—ANY PERSONS HAVing a first-class furnished mansion to rent on Staten Island or Hudson River, within 10 miles of New-York, for the Winter months, with possession 1st September, may hear of a good tenant by addressing Box No. 1,676 Post-office. The situation must be unobjectionable.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED COUNTRY residence, with from 10 to 50 acres, worth $8,000 to $10,000, within 50 miles of New-York, in exchange for a good, well-built, four-story, brown-stone house, one of the most desirable locations on Murray Hill. Address Box No. 1,379 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—WITH THE PRIVIlege of purchasing—a place of 8 to 15 acres of land, with comfortable but not expensive buildings. A healthy location in New-Jersey preferred. Address C. P. NOYES, Box No. 172 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH A few acres of land; must be on the water, Sound preferred, and a reasonable distance from the City. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address, giving particulars, Box No. 4153 Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—FOR SALE OR EXchange for City property, a beautiful gothic cottage, partially furnished, with over half an acre of ground laid out with all kinds of fruit trees, plants, shrubbery, &c., &c., in Westchester County, three miles from Harlem Bridge. The house is in complete order. Conveyances every few minutes by stage, boat, or railroad cars. Rent very low to a good tenant. Will sell cheap and on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN KAVANAH, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

STEEL GUNS
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S.
Nos. 99 and 101 John-st.

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.
Large and small Tents for sale at the lowest prices. Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE,
No 1,241 Broadway.

ADOPTION.—LADIES WISHING TO ADOPT AN interesting little girl of 12 years—school teachers preferred—can inquire in 4th-st., third door from North 5th-st., Brooklyn E. D.
Mrs. S. M. A.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TERMS—Cash in variably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES—LOOKING FOR HUSBANDS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

The Times for Sunday.

The TIMES will be published to-morrow morning as usual, and will be issued on Sundays as on other days, during the continuance of the war excitement. Agents and dealers will please send in their orders to-day. Price of the TIMES on Sundays, THREE cents.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The most important intelligence this morning is from Fortress Monroe. A dispatch from there, dated Thursday, announces that on the night previous a body of rebel troops, headed by MAGRUDER, entered Hampton and entirely destroyed it by fire. On Wednesday scouts and fugitives informed Gen. BUTLER that a large body of rebel troops was approaching Hampton, and this intelligence was confirmed by a deserter, formerly a resident of Maine, who gave the particulars relative to the strength and appointments of the expedition. It consisted of seven thousand men, including two hundred cavalry, with eight pieces of artillery—the object being to draw out Gen BUTLER's forces and attack Hampton or Newport's News, if practicable, or at least to burn Hampton, to prevent its being used for Winter quarters by the National troops. Gen. BUTLER, acting on this information, at once repaired with a considerable force to Hampton Bridge, and took the necessary measures to prevent a crossing by the rebels. Gen. MAGRUDER, with about five hundred men of his expedition, made his appearance about midnight, and immediately set fire to the town. He also attempted to force a passage of the bridge, but was repulsed with the loss of three killed and six wounded. The destruction of Hampton was a most wanton and unjustifiable act, which, it is understood, the rebels intend to charge upon Gen. BUTLER.

Judging from all we are allowed to know relative to military matters at the Capital, everything there is now in a much more complete state of preparation, for either offensive or defensive operations, than ever before. Soldiers are arriving daily—in what numbers we are left to conjecture—and are judiciously distributed along our Potomac lines, which are now much extended and strengthened. The National pickets now stretch from Washington to Harper's Ferry. Most of the movements of troops are made in the night—a very judicious arrangement in more than one respect.

Baltimore was the scene of considerable excitement, and almost a riot, on Thursday night last, on the occasion of Senator BRECKINRIDGE's visit there. A number of prominent Secessionists of Baltimore entertained Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and VALLANDIGHAM with a dinner at the Eutaw House, and at the close of the entertainment Mr. BRECKINRIDGE undertook to make a speech to a considerable crowd collected outside. His appearance was the signal for a scene of the utmost confusion, in which he found it impossible to make himself heard, and he was finally compelled to retire without concluding his remarks. Several fights took place in the course of the evening, and some of the Secessionists were rather roughly handled. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM was subsequently called for, but did not consider it advisable, under the circumstances, to make his appearance.

Our Washington dispatches intimate that the Southern Press will not much longer exult over the fact that in some localities on the coast the blockade is inefficient. Congress has conferred ample power on the Navy Department to render it perfect along the whole range of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and it will probably soon be made so, so far as the stationing of vessels is concerned. These vessels, however, must be commanded by reliable and vigilant men, and not by those who will allow the rebel privateers to run out of the Southern ports in spite of their presence, as Capt. POOR, of the *Brooklyn*, stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi, seems inclined to do. The *Sumter*, it will be recollected, was allowed by him to escape; and now we have information that on the 30th ult. the privateer steamer *McRea* succeeded in running past him into the Gulf.

The Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. GREEN, which arrived near midnight of Thursday, remained at the Park Barracks until after dinner yesterday, when they proceeded *vid* the New-Jersey Railroad. They are sworn in for the war, and go to strengthen the force of Maj.-Gen. BANKS, at Harper's Ferry. The Massachusetts Fifteenth also arrived yesterday morning, stopped temporarily at the Park Barracks, and departed for Washington last evening. They are a fine-looking body of men, commanded by Col. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

The mails by the steamship *Europa*, which left Liverpool on the 27th ult., and touched at Halifax on Wednesday, reached this City last evening—the *Europa* having arrived at Boston yesterday morning. There is no news of importance to add to the full summary telegraphed from Halifax, but we give elsewhere various extracts of interest from our English files. The speech of Lord PALMERSTON on the Slave-trade, called out by an inquiry from Mr. BUXTON, is given in full; also, the testimony in the remarkable homicide case which recently occurred in London.

Our advices from Utah are to the 22d ult. The sale of Government property at Fort Crittenden, preparatory to the entire evacuation of that post, was proceeding from day to day—the property bringing but indifferent prices. Fort Bridges was to be dismantled in the same manner, the sale being already advertised in the Mormon newspapers. The buildings comprising Fort Crittenden were sold for mail and express purposes, for less than three hundred dollars—not one-tenth of what they cost originally. The first detachment of the troops was expected to leave the fort for the East on the 22d. A caucus of the Saints had been held at Great Salt Lake City, for the nomination of candidates for delegates to Congress, and some of the Territorial offices. Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, the present delegate, was again nominated for Congress, and will of course be elected.

The Stock market closed with much buoyancy, and at advanced prices yesterday. New-York Central 74¼ ex-dividend; Missouris 44¾; Tennessees 46 ₩ cent. Exchange 107@107½ ₩ cent. on London.

Flour attracted less attention, yesterday, and closed heavily. Wheat and Corn were active, and desirable lots were dearer. Cotton was quite brisk, and decidedly higher. Provisions were quiet. Groceries were in good request, as were also Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed and Crude Whale Oils. Tobacco was freely purchased. Whisky was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were light. The movements in other branches of trade were restricted.

State Politics—The Action of the Democratic Party.

The proceedings of the State Committees of the Republican and of the Democratic Parties of the State of New-York, in regard to the election of State officers, are before the people. We are not afraid of the judgment that will be passed upon them by all patriotic and fair men. The Republican Party is the dominant party of the State—declared so at the ballot-box, when all the machinery of the Federal Government in New-York City was in the hands of the Democratic Party, by the sweeping majority of 50,000 votes. The right of the Republican Party to its fairly won victory has been honorably conceded by the masses of the Democracy; and their devotion to the principle of republican institutions by which the majority rules and represents the Government, has been emphatically manifested in their eager and enthusiastic rally to the support of the Constitution while in the keeping of a Republican Administration.

It would have been easy, perhaps, for the Democratic masses of the Free States to have overthrown the Government and permanently dissevered the Union, by refusing support to Mr. LINCOLN, when his inauguration was menaced, and when, later, the supremacy of the Constitution was assailed by the practical assertion of the right of secession. But the Democracy did not so read their honor or their safety. They loved their country more than party; and in Mr. LINCOLN they saw, not the successful partisan candidate, but the Constitutional President of the United States. And, therefore, they supported him—not grudgingly, but heartily—as earnestly and zealously, in fact, as if he had been their own party leader in the canvass that preceded his election.

The Republicans of New-York saw and appreciated this noble conduct on the part of the Democratic masses. We do not degrade the Republican Party when we say that they felt absolutely grateful to the Democracy for their spontaneous and hearty rally to the support of the Republican Administration on its perilous advent to power. To be sure, it was a duty, seeing that the Administration represented the Government; but it was a duty not grudgingly performed, and the Republican Party were wholly disarmed by the generous conduct of their late opponents. The recurrence of elections for State officers presented the first opportunity to the Republican Party to show that they had grounded arms as a party organization and were engaged now in the high and holy work of trying to save the Constitution itself from a deadly assault. The Republican State Committee truly represented the feeling of the Republican masses, in inviting the Democracy to an oblivion of the past and a cordial union of all true men in defence of the Union.

There was nothing unfair in the proposition of the Republican Committee. They did not ask any Democrat to adopt a single tenet of the Republican Party. They did not ask any Democrat to abandon his own convictions in regard to the policy of the Democratic Party. They did not ask any Democrat to commit himself to any principles or measures of Government beyond the settlement of the existing war. They simply asked the Democracy to "lay aside all minor issues, in the one effort to preserve the Government, and to restore the National Government and laws in all the States."

The Democratic State Committee have seen fit to decline the overture. We are quite sure they do not represent the heart of the loyal Democracy in so doing. This is not the time when any good citizen wishes to see rival party banners raised again in New-York. But such is evidently the aim of the members of the Democratic State Committee. In their reply to the fair and patriotic proposition of the Republicans, the Democratic Committee admit that the perils that now menace us "equal, if they do not exceed those which surrounded us in the War of Independence." Then, in heaven's name, is it not the duty of all men to drop "minor party issues," as the Republicans proposed, and unite for the defence of our Constitution and our liberties? The Democratic Committee are mocking the nation in pleading for a revival of partisan organizations when a great grief sweeps over the hearts of our twenty millions of people, and impending danger casts its gloom over all.

Looking at the action of the Democratic Committee, merely from a party stand-point, we cannot be displeased with it. The Democratic organization will be weakened, not strengthened, by the partisan spirit of its Committee. From being formidable, it will become feeble. From being an honorable and patriotic party, it may degenerate into a hurtful faction. The people will not tolerate the revival of parties now, for all parties are merged into one, and all are for the country. The Democratic Committee will wreck their organization in running counter to the National impulses of the people; but from the *debris* there will be left a secession element that we would prefer not to see in this loyal State. But in the end, that will disappear, and the political atmosphere will be pure as northern breezes.

Our advice to the Republican Party would be, not to imitate the impolicy of the Democratic Committee. We hold the majority in the State. Let us appeal from the Democratic Committee to the Democratic masses, and present such a ticket for their suffrages as all fair Democrats shall say is just and liberal to them. We do not fear the result, in the present temper of the people.

An organ of the Democratic Committee, in trying to justify them for their refusal to unite with other parties in the present National peril, declares that it is "a crisis which Democrats had no part in bringing about." We do not know what license the *Atlas and Argus* will arrogate in prescribing who are and who are not "Democrats." But if the present crisis has been precipitated on the country by any party save that which was lately led by BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and which had the sympathy and support of the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN, whom the Democracy of the nation elevated to power, we have not read aright the history of secession and its war on the Union. But we shall leave the vindication of the reverse assumption to such parties as shall attempt the hopeless task of interrupting the patriotic current of the people's thoughts by the devices of political Committees. We are confident of the future.

Our National Loans Abroad—Attack on American Credit.

The London *Times* is neither logical nor ingenuous on American Loans. If the article which we copied a day or two since from the City (or Money) columns of that journal, was designed simply as a plea for British neutrality, financial as well as political, between the North and South, we can well understand the motive, without appreciating the extraordinary line of argument adopted by the writer. His text is repudiation; not National, but State repudiation, in which category, in order to make "the balance of disgrace nearly equal," he is pleased to include Pennsylvania and Indiana, on the North, with Mississippi and Florida on the south of the line. The text, we may mention by the way, is one of the writer's own selection. The point was not made on this side, at the initiation or in the early progress of the present rebellion. JEFFERSON DAVIS and the State of Florida were *first* singled out and denounced in the columns of the London *Times* as gross and unblushing repudiators, and therefore unworthy of all confidence in their open rebellion against the National Government. It is charged by this writer that DAVIS was never denounced in the halls of Congress as a repudiator, until he turned traitor, and that he is *now* "frequently assailed by speakers at Washington for the minor as well as the major sin." We are not aware of the fact, but if it be so, the authority and strongest ground of denunciation were derived from the London *Times*, before that great journal assumed its position of lofty neutrality between the right and wrong of the American Civil War.

But we pass this by, as a matter of comparative insignificance. The truth is undeniable, and admitted on both sides the Atlantic, that the State of Mississippi, on the promptings of JEFFERSON DAVIS, and others like him, is an unmitigated repudiator of its solemnly pledged public faith, and that DAVIS' first appearance in the halls of Congress was on the broad *Anti-Bond-paying* issue which he made and advocated before his constituents, and that he has been true to this bad principle ever since, even to the ostracism of an upright Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, who decided the Bonds in question legally and constitutionally binding on his State.

Another truth is equally patent—that the State of Florida is now and ever has been, since its incorporation into the Government as a State, an open repudiator of its bonds, for which full value was received in Europe, more than twenty years ago. And so clear was the case made against the State, for this her sole act and deed, and so entirely free from responsibility or taint of blame was the National Government, before an international Board of Claims, convened in London some years ago, that the poor bondholders were left without even the semblance of recourse on any other party than the miserable little commonwealth whose sum of disgrace is now pronounced by the London *Times* as no greater than that of Indiana or Pennsylvania!

The State of Pennsylvania is not charged by this writer with repudiation. The present credit of her bonds in London would not bear out such an implication. But it seems that when the hard times of 1841-42 compelled her to defer the interest on her loans, for a few years, the sums in default were subsequently funded at the rate of five per cent. per annum (the same rate as on the original loans,) instead of six per cent., as at one time proposed to the public creditors. The composition was not liked at the time, we know. Perhaps it was not strictly good faith, but the question was one that made no lasting impression either at home or abroad, and was never thought of as a parallel to the gross frauds perpetrated by Mississippi and Florida, until the *neutrality* of the *London Times* induced its present extraordinary use by way of "nearly" balancing the disgrace between five million of Northern people and eight hundred thousand Southern Secessionists and open repudiators. As if ashamed of this most unworthy employment of the incident in question, the writer for the *Times* adds the bad conduct, not of the State of Pennsylvania, but of one or more of her Western corporations, now attempting to dodge the stern mandates of the Courts in regard to the payment of the interest on their debts.

Nor has the State of Indiana ever attempted to repudiate her public debt. She was embarrassed by its magnitude and the improvident use made of the proceeds, after the revulsion of 1837-'42, but she did all that was within her ability, and more than her creditors for several years hoped or believed she could accomplish, in the way of honorable composition and fair settlement. A transfer, by mutual consent, was made of her canal and canal lands for one-half the debt and overdue interest, and the prompt payment of the interest and principal of the other half was assumed by the State, and her people directly taxed to make good this undertaking. It has been lived up to in good faith, but the canal property has depreciated under the administration of the agents of the bondholders, by reason, it is now alleged, of the inexorable progress of the railway system, which the State, according to the *Times*, failed to discourage; thereby suffering what was once deemed the best half of the composition with her creditors, not only to become the poorest, but almost worthless. The question between the State and her Canal Bondholders, we know, remains an open one on *their* part. They certainly have a good show of equity to return upon the State now that she is made wealthy and prosperous by the very railways which they say ruined their Canal. But it remained for the London *Times* to throw this claim into the Northern scale by way of "nearly" balancing the Southern acts of unmitigated State repudiation. The misfortune to the Indiana Canal-Bondholders is not a singular one. The State of Ohio borrowed thirteen millions to build her Canals, and came near going by the board of bankruptcy about the same time with Indiana. By some lucky stroke of fortune in New-York, at the critical moment, she was saved from this calamity, and being an older, more populous and wealthy State, she retained her canals, which are now as worthless as the Wabash and Lake Erie, and taxed her people for the support of the whole instead of one-half the debt.

The other cases of Michigan and Arkansas we leave, for the present, to balance each other. They are both said to involve bad faith, and for this we don't mean to make ourselves the apologist, North or South.

The natural inquiry suggests itself why the matter of State repudiation and ill conduct, financially, is now brought up in the leading London authority against the new National Loans. These Loans have not been offered on the London market. We are quite sure they will not be thrust upon it at any time under any equivocal pledge of security, or at any great sacrifice to the borrower. And it is really difficult to see why the National credit should be thus assailed in advance, over the shoulders of two or three of the Northern States, and without the slightest reference to the unvarying past good faith and conduct of all our National Loans, at home and abroad, *of which we know the London Times is not ignorant.*

The London *Times* would not have the British aristocracy lend their money to the support of the American war. Besides compromising their neutrality, it might intensify the Anti-British sentiment of the defeated party. The advice is well enough, in its place, where the *Times* is solicitous, as it evidently is in this instance, to make a show of favor with secession and rebellion, lest *they* should become successful in their revolt. But it is only fair that the advice should be made to rest upon the real merits of the case. Politically, the Loans, perhaps, had best not be taken by the British people. They are the best judges on this point. Financially, they ought to be governed by the past history of all our National negotiations abroad, and the income they will be sure to pay on the investment. On this score, the new Stocks of the United States, like their predecessors of 1816, 1842 and 1848, will unquestionably find their level abroad, as at home. This Government began in 1789 with a Revolutionary debt of $75,463,476. Before the War of 1812 it was reduced, by anticipation of principal, to $45,209,738. That war ran up this balance to $127,334,934 in 1816. The public debt thus enlarged took the form, to a considerable extent, of a 3 per cent. stock, which gradually found its way to Europe, and the interest on which was paid in London. It was with extreme difficulty that the Government could induce the surrender of the balance of these three per cents by the "British aristocracy" and other European holders in 1830-32. But the last dollar was paid off. The remnant of Public debt in 1835 was less than fifty thousand dollars—($37,513.) A public Stock of one hundred and twenty-seven millions, made irredeemable except at the option of the Government, was paid off in less than twenty years. In 1842, the Government wanted five millions to supply deficiencies in the Treasury. An agent went to England, where the money-lenders, under such advice as the London *Times* now volunteers, refused to take the loan at par. It was taken, under pressure, at home, and a few years thereafter resold in London at 110 per cent. The Mexican War Loan of 1848 found but partial and most reluctant countenance in London. It could not at first be placed at par, but a few years thereafter the equivalent of 110@115 per cent. was paid in London and on the Continent, and the buyers found their profit in it, as in a few years the Government itself bought it in at 120@121 per cent. The whole Public Debt in 1852, by reason of the Mexican War concluded in 1848, and the Texas Indemnity, was up to $76,065,216. In three years thereafter the Government had redeemed by purchase, at liberal premiums, over fifty millions of the amount, reducing the sum total before the culmination of the panic of 1857, to $25,165,154.

Such is the past history of our public stocks abroad, bearing from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum interest. Our Government have now created a 7 per cent. stock, authorized to be made into sterling denomination, and sold, and the interest paid abroad, if wanted, at or above par. The London *Times*, from a motive clearly not within the ordinary calculation of financial safety or prudence, advises against the taking of any part of this loan. We say nothing of the indelicacy of refusing before being asked, but we make bold to conclude that if, under such advice, the British people decline the loan at par from first hands, they will, as in the experience of the past, pay a large premium to American holders hereafter.

The Two Routes to Washington.

The public has a lively interest in the capacity, dispatch and economy of the various means of transporting troops and *materiel* between such important dépôts as New-York and Washington; but since the interested disputes, public and private, which have grown out of the opening of a new military line, are perfectly unsatisfactory, we propose to state, in the fewest words, the facts in the case. The old route, *viâ* Philadelphia, is about seventy miles shorter than the route *viâ* Easton and Harrisburgh; it has facilities for a large regular traffic, but any extraordinary amount of irregular traffic, such as several regiments of troops and their baggage, must, so to speak, dam it up to a greater or less extent at its narrowest points—the ferry-boats on the Delaware and the Susquehannah.

But the route *viâ* Easton, although longer, is a continuous and generally excellent track from Jersey City or Elizabethport to Washington or Harper's Ferry, over which the same cars pass without change or break. On Wednesday last, a company of gentlemen was conveyed over this line especially to observe the above fact. The time from New-York to Baltimore, a point common to both routes, was nine and one-quarter hours. A letter in another column, from our correspondent, details this trip. The new route is therefore likely to pass the greater volume of irregular traffic, without delay, while the old route, with its two ferries, is the most direct, and, if not overloaded, the quickest. Again, horses, artillery and bulky freight must be transhipped on the old route, at Philadelphia, while the new route offers the advantage of transporting freight without breaking bulk; and it can, in an emergency, telegraph a troop or artillery train through, literally, by daylight.

Now such ample means of throwing large bodies of troops into Virginia is the exact reason why two routes, each having its advantages, and both doubling the old means of transit, are of the highest advantage, especially since the fare charged for each of the tens of thousands of soldiers that have passed over either since the new route was opened, has been reduced from $6 to $4. The new line does not attempt nor advertise to compete with the old for the regular traffic, but the Government very properly encourages both, by distributed patronage, to perfect their facilities as military routes. These facts, we believe, render unnecessary any further accusations of jobbery and corruption, and all extravagant statements of incompetence and bad management, based on the few delays and mishaps which are common to all lines.

Traitors at Home.

We respectfully suggest to the Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE that he transfer his services and his presence to the Southern Confederacy as soon as possible. Every day's experience shows that he is neither ornamental nor useful in any loyal locality. His reception the other day at Baltimore, whither he had gone to stir up the ashes of treason, and egg on the people of that city to further conflict with the National Government, should admonish him that he is becoming thoroughly understood and heartily despised everywhere. His own State has spurned his counsels, and will be heartily rejoiced if he will enable them to fill his seat in the Senate with an honorable and a loyal man.

There are several other politicians of the same calibre and kidney as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, who are becoming equally obnoxious to the loyal sentiment of the country. BURNETT, the member of Congress from his own State, shares his unpopularity as he has shared his opinions. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, has met with a withering rebuke for his treason at the hands of his own party at home. BEN. WOOD, of our State, who holds the double relation of policy-dealer and accession organist to his constituents, will find ere long that the political game he is playing is a good deal more hazardous than faro. He seems to have had the shuffling of the cards at Albany, as the Democratic State Committee put everything into his hands, and seem quite content to follow his lead. We hope they will be equally content when the game is over.

The truth is, these men are transcending the limits of political toleration, in the active and efficient aid they are giving to the traitors who are seeking the destruction of the Government and the Union. No man in any Southern State could say or do in favor of the Union, one-tenth part as much as either of these men is daily saying and doing against it, without being hung by the mob, unless rescued and protected by the hospitable shelter of a Southern jail. Whenever our people come to understand that they are actually at war with the enemies of the Union, without regard to lines of latitude or longitude, they will probably realize the fact, that these men are not only traitors to the Union, but to their own States and to the sentiment and safety of the communities in which they live. Their conduct can be defended on no basis of principle;—they are equally at war with the National sovereignty and with that State sovereignty which Southern men profess to substitute for it. They are the volunteer aids and allies,—the amateur pimps and spies,—of Southern treason and rebellion.

Cooking for the Soldiers.

ENCAMPMENT NEAR ALEXANDRIA, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, under the head of "Food for Soldiers," you contradict a statement made by some other journal, and one which, by the way, has frequently been made, that our Army went into the battle in a half-starved condition.

Possibly, the statement in question, as a general charge is too sweeping, but so far as my regiment is concerned, it is, I am sorry to say, substantially true. Nor was this half-starved condition confined to that one day and the few days previous. We have generally been poorly fed, by whose fault I will not say. This I will say, however, that in my search for the causes of our poor living, I have found the system under which we are fed quite as much at fault as any Executive officers set to carry out that system.

Our system may work well for the regular Army, but for the volunteers it is impracticable. The latter have enough to do to learn to be soldiers without at the same time learning to be cooks, and although they may have had some slight previous knowledge of saucepans and kettles, it is too much to expect of them that they will at once prepare for themselves palatable meals.

Putting into our hands raw pabulum and expecting us to convert it into good wholesome breakfasts, dinners and suppers, is like giving a company of country blacksmiths pig iron, a furnace and a machine shop, and expecting them to turn out a locomotive in good running order. In time, and after repeated failures, the blacksmiths would make the locomotive, and so in time, if we don't starve in learning, we shall learn to cook; but at present, we need almost as much instruction in this duty of a soldier, as in any other. Some of us, as I have intimated, have seen our mothers and sisters, or their Bridgets, get dinner, and could, in case of necessity, and with appliances at hand, get on the table a respectable meal, but most are comparatively ignorant of the art of cooking. Frying was, to a majority of my comrades, at the commencement of our soldier life, as much of a mystery as flanking, and SOUZA as unheard of a personage as HARDEE. I contend that the teachings of the former are as much needed in camp as those of the latter.

That the Sanitary Commission, rather than a repetition of Bull Run, may make our military authorities believe this, is the prayer of your quondam correspondent. AGRICOLO.

Our correspondent concedes that it is *cooks*, rather than food, of which the soldiers in our volunteer Army stand in need. We have no doubt of it. But the remedy is in their own hands, and it is mainly the fault of their officers that they have not availed themselves of it. Mr. J. M. SANDERSON has visited all our camps in the neighborhood of Washington, for the specific purpose of providing cooks for the various regiments, and of gradually teaching a portion of the men in each company to do their own cooking. He has published a report of his reception, and the encouragement which he received from the very men who are now foremost in their complaints of badly cooked food;—and he states that, with very few exceptions, he found it almost impossible to excite, among either officers or men, any practical and effective interest in the subject.

Our correspondent is quite right in saying that it is unreasonable to expect that volunteers should understand the art and mystery of cooking. So it is;—but it is equally unreasonable to expect that the Government should supply cooks in sufficient numbers to obviate all objections on this score. The men must *learn* to cook;—and with the propositions and example of Mr. SANDERSON before them, secluded as he has been by the Sanitary Commission, they have no excuse for continued ignorance on the subject.

Now that sharp experience has taught them the importance of good cooking to their comfort and health, we may hope that they will treat the matter with less indifference than they have shown hitherto.

Concentrated Meanness.

An educated Italian gentleman, a refugee, has been engaged in this City in teaching his poor fellow countrymen, under the supervision of a benevolent society. To eke out a rather scanty income, he had given lessons in Italian to a Southern lady, a daughter of a wealthy house. After his year's labor, on sending in his account, he found that his pupil had suddenly departed. Soon, however, he received a letter from her in her Southern home, saying that she had the means at hand to settle his bill, but she should reserve them and not send the money till the war was over, for fear of giving aid to the enemy!

Another instance: A Northern lady has been teaching for some years in a public institution in a Southern city. She incurred in some way the suspicion or dislike of the Vigilance Committee, who informed her that she must leave town immediately. Nothing loath, she repaired at once to the Savings Bank, where were the hard-earned wages of her years of toil. The gentlemanly clerks assured her that they should be most happy to oblige her, but they could not give her her money until she could bring a reference from the Vigilance Committee that she was not suspected, and that this was not to be used against the Southern Confederacy! The poor lady replied that the Committee already had warned her, and that the money was hers and designed for her own support. The officers bowed her out; she went again to the Committee, but they could give her no help, and the result was that the poor robbed school-teacher was driven to the North, leaving her hard-won earnings as a forced contribution to the income of the Southern Confederacy!

These are facts. What must that cause be which can give birth to such incredible rascality and meanness?

The wildest stories of Yankee stinginess or Jewish rapacity never equaled these true narratives of Southern meanness. What but the moral obliquity, produced by a system of Slavery, could thus pervert a population of honorable men and women?

The Confiscation Bill.

The action of Congress in authorizing the confiscation of the property of persons waging war upon the Government, puts into its hands the most effective weapon yet provided for crushing the rebellion. It is tenfold more effective than the severest penalties directed against persons. The resentment provoked by excessive corporal punishments incites, often, to the perpetration of crime, instead of operating as a warning against it. But when property is endangered, men are left in a condition in which they can reason. If the rebels in Virginia, for instance, felt assured that as fast as our arms progressed, the property of each traitor would be seized and sold, it would strike more terror into their hearts than all the apprehension for personal safety under a most disastrous defeat. Men do not enjoy the idea of being stripped of everything that can support life, or render it agreeable or tolerable. Secession has not yet taken such firm hold of the Southern mind as to be more valuable than their horses, farms, merchandise and negroes. The object of secession was to increase the number and value of these. Let the rebels see that it involves the destruction of them all, and they will not be long in grounding their arms. It is the sure remedy for the pacification of such States as Maryland and Missouri, and will strike more terror than any display of our military strength.

THE EXTRAORDINARY HOMICIDE IN LONDON.—We publish the testimony taken on the last day of the inquest upon the body of Mr. ROBERTS, whose death, in his own room, at the hands of Major MURRAY, had been regarded as one of the most mysterious events of the day. The report includes the statement of Major MURRAY himself, which was to the effect that ROBERTS attempted to shoot him,—and that he killed him in order to save his own life. He said that he had never seen the man before, and could not imagine any motive or provocation for the attempted murder. The evidence of a lady who had been living with MURRAY for some years, as his wife, however, supplies the motive. She testifies that she had made the acquaintance of ROBERTS by borrowing money from him,—that he became violently enamored of her, and that this was the secret of his desire to get rid of Major MURRAY. The explanations were regarded as satisfactory by the jury, and the prisoner was released. It is certainly a very extraordinary story, and shows that romantic passion does not find its only home in Paris.

"ONE HONEST FIRM IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—We understand that a draft for the sum of $5,000 has been received in this city within a few days, from a firm in Charleston, S. C., not to purchase new goods, but in payment of an old debt."—*Boston Traveller.*

We hear very frequently of messages from merchants at the South to their creditors here, begging them not to consider them dishonest, and declaring that their lives would be in danger at home if they did not openly and ostentatiously repudiate their Northern debts. But whenever the time shall come that they can be released from the terrors of the mob, they declare their purpose to pay every dollar they owe, both principal and interest.

MAKING THE ISSUE.—A day or two before the Kentucky election, the Paducah *Herald*, a strong secession organ in that State, said:

"Let us make the fight for the Legislature. Let it be done upon the fair issue of Secession or No Secession—to remain with the Abolition North or join the South—to remain a Slave State or abolish Slavery. Let us be honest. *We all mean Secession. Magoffin means it. Breckinridge means it. Powell means it. Burnett means it. We all mean it.* Then why not say so, and come out and advocate it openly and honestly?"

We hope the *Herald* is satisfied with the response of the people.

The following is the list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, for the week ending July 20, 1861:

Mr. D. M. Farnum, New-York; Mr. R. Roberts, New-York; Mr. E. Bragg, Boston; Mr. D. Blaile, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. W. C. Church, New-York; Mr. F. Tryon, New-York; Mr. Heydecker, New-York; Mr. J. Henderson, New-York; Mr. E. Warden, New-York; Mr. J. E. Evans, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE MILITARY ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

A Trip from New-York to Washington via Easton and Harrisburgh—Character of the Line and the Country—Visit to the Loyal Camps in Virginia—Return in a Sleeping Car without "Breaking Bulk."

If any enthusiastic admirer of the country—of districts highly cultivated without being remorselessly utilized to the last inch of forest—of acres broad and richly covered, without being ruled and described into angular flats—of mountain and stream without eternal rocks and sterility—of valley and vista without inaccessible Alpine gorges—of wide-spreading plains variegated with patches of forest on the neighboring hill-tops, and rolling tracts of yellow stubble, and the green and the ripe crops, and the red clover blending in the hazy air as they stretch away under the brightest of skies to the base of the purple mountains—if the lover of this quality of country would revel in its beauties, these sultry August days, let him go to the Valley of Lebanon. Such were the sentiments that mitigated our martial ardor as we nodded in a half [illegible] and a New-Jersey Central car over the military route to Washington. Well, it will be no less agreeable to our soldiers for its beauty. Their last look at the free land for which they fight could not fall upon more lovely valleys, nor could a more tempting landscape welcome them home.

The public, as a nation of travelers, has an unusual interest in the route, so recently opened, and so little known in the East, to Harrisburgh and the West, *via* Easton, in addition to its features as an unbroken military road to Virginia; and as the latter is a very grim aspect of the subject in hand to begin with, let us take a flying look at the country as tourists, rather than as engineers. Behind the great sea-coast flats extending from New-England to Texas, and still within the inland ranges of hills, lies a series of valleys extending with more or less regularity in the basins of the Alleghany range, to the borders of the Gulf States. Through the upper portion of the most beautiful of this succession of valleys—the Musconetcong in New-Jersey, and the Lehigh, the Lebanon and the Cumberland in Pennsylvania, is located the chain of railways which open our city to the avenues of the West and the Southwest. It is the direct and natural route geographically, and as such has been retrodden and resurveyed by "railroad men" of every persuasion, with longing hearts, and is opened at last in the face of that desperate old-fogyism which drove the Erie around the confines of Pennsylvania, and has till this late date forced the Western commerce and travel of the Empire City to the valleys of the Mohawk and the Upper Delaware, or to equally remote southern points, for an outlet. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, from its *termini* at Elizabethport, and at Jersey City *via* the New-Jersey Railroad, takes an easterly course to Easton, on the Delaware, 75 miles, crossing diagonally the northwestern streams and valleys. The country is undulating, but not rough, till the Delaware region and the spurs of Schooley's Mountain are approached. The agricultural features are decidedly good, especially the valley of the Musconetcong—a wide rolling tract with variegated vegetation and forest, and affording occasional glimpses through vistas of great beauty. Coal from the Lackawanna region, north, entering the road 46 miles from Elizabethport, forms the bulk of the traffic, and has but 21 feet grades and easy curves against it. The sum of the grades going east is 270 feet, and going west, 440 feet. The ravine carrying the south branch of the Raritan is crossed by a bridge 1,200 feet long, and 100 feet above water. The bridge at Easton—a splendidly situated town, with the Harper's Ferry style of surroundings, crosses the Delaware River, the Morris Canal, the east branch of the Pennsylvania Canal, and the Belvidere Delaware Railway—the great southern outlets of the coal region above.

But we have proceeded without our party—some twenty individuals of the editorial and the railway profession, occupying the sofas of a luxurious sleeping-car, while the plump projections of a white cloth on an improvised table, and certain green-sealed protuberance from ice-boxes in the rear vehicle, are but the baby figures of the giant mass, &c.,—for the country air is tonic, and Mr. President JOHNSTON is a princely provider. From Easton we pass along the romantic valley of the Lehigh, sixteen miles to Allentown, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which, at the latter point turns northwesterly towards Mauch Chunk. The undiminished production of the fine iron works in this region, and the vast structures now completing, were not unwelcome tokens of progress in these trying times. Bethlehem, a quiet, neat old village of no mean area, and Allentown, with its 9,000 inhabitants and its commanding situation, are worth a more extended notice than our time-table allows. But one thing cannot be omitted—this single valley of forty-six miles length has furnished seventeen companies for the war, and is now forming two regiments. As we now switch off upon the East Pennsylvania Railroad, of 36 miles length, the last built link in the chain, and whirl through its rolling and highly cultivated table lands, with the blue mountains looming up at the right and left in the distance, we again forget the rigid reality of our military route, and long for the rustic joys of its quiet farm-houses, and listless strolls in its sleepy hollows, and rambles on its shady hill sides, when the anthracite coal-generated steam whistle of our fleet locomotive blows down-break for Reading. This third city in the State is quite too beautifully situated for a manufacturing, coal-operating and iron-working town, according to poetical units, but engineering is, after all, the romance and the poetry of this high-pressure and steam-propelled age. Now as we roll off on the smooth permanent way and whirl over the grand bridges of the Lebanon Valley Railway, (54 miles to Harrisburgh,) we are roused from our reveries, and begin to talk military road in earnest. This is one of the best built lines in America; it was laid out by an English engineer, who, of course, sunk the company, but the road pays all the better now, for its permanence, and the Reading Company, who own it, have the wisdom to keep it up to the right standard. In fact, all the links of this through line are in gne order—good ballast, thorough drainage, and a general respect for the engineering fitness of things. But we are passing within sight of the Cornwall iron mountains, more wonderful though less famed than those of Missouri—a mass of forty millions of tons of iron ore yielding 60 per cent. of the metal, and costing but 10 cents a ton for digging and loading in cars. The Lebanon Valley with its magnificent though quiet scenery, and its large, thrifty farms, its immense stone barns at regular intervals, its rich fields of corn and clover, and the long sunny stretches of variegated and blending colors fading into the blue distance, again recall us from the practical, and not till we have passed the Susquehannah on the mile-long bridge, and gazed till we are verily day-dreaming at its grand ravine and water gap above, and its broad expanse of islands and channels below, do we at last descend from the ethereal, and then only to more fully appreciate and occupy the new military route (to the rear car), where the horticultural, the bovine, and the other ingredients of good cheer, assure us of the advantages of the ballast, the merits of the irrigation, the tightness of the girders, and at length, the soundness of the sleepers.

The Northern Central (85 miles to Baltimore) passes through a similarly fine country for nearly half its length; but when it breaks out among the rugged hills, the overgrown meadows, the untidy residences and thriftless farms of Northern Maryland, it only reminds us that we have passed beyond the confines of free labor. The short horse-propelled transit "through Baltimore," and the route to Washington are painfully well known. That the lower Northern Central and the Baltimore and Ohio Railways are guarded by loyal troops, is rather a comforting thought, at 40 miles an hour. Our time to Baltimore, a common point in both lines to Washington, was 9¾ hours—this was, indeed, the great (and singularly enough doubted) fact we were invited to witness—a train running without break of guage or change of cars, from Jersey City *via* Harrisburgh to Washington in this seasonable time—and yet without excessive speed at any point.

The important facts about the new line are very simple and conclusive. While the old route *via* Philadelphia is some 70 miles shorter, it has what are equivalent to two partial dams in a stream—its two ferries,—and although it has facilities for a very considerable *regular* traffic, any unusual freshet in the shape of several regiments and their horses, must cause more or less obstruction and delay. But an *unbroken* line, though much longer, can work off an equally heavy volume of irregular traffic, in about the same time, and especially in case of bulky freight, horses and artillery, the advantages of not breaking bulk are considerable. The new line does not attempt nor propose to rival the shorter and (if not overloaded) quicker line, in commercial and passenger traffic, but it simply doubles the resources of Government, and, by competition, reduces the cost of transportation 33⅓ per cent., and hence both are fairly encouraged, very properly, to do, and stand ready to do their best.

At Washington Mr. JOHNSTON, of the Central, our host, had provided every facility for our comfort, and on the following day accompanied us to the encampments and works on the Virginia side. Without going into details for obvious reasons, we may say that with exceptions of minor importance, the state of things there is eminently satisfactory. After paying our respects to President LINCOLN and Gen. SCOTT, and completing our familiarity with the good cheer of Willard's, we passed a social hour or so, at good speed, in our special train, dropped off one by one to our comfortable couches, rolled over at Harrisburgh, and woke up for a leisurely breakfast in New-York.

AFFAIRS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Pirates and their Appearance—The Crew of the Jeff. Davis—The Murderer Armstrong—Bad Health of the Returned Volunteers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 9, 1861.

Thirty-six pirates are assuredly enough to make a first-class sensation. Like the whales recently trapped by BARNUM while "blowing" off the coast, they have been taken from the sea by Uncle Sam, regardless of expense, and our curiosity seekers already show a determination to make the most of them. The crew of the *Petrel* have evidently not yet recovered from the astonishment consequent on the thundering broadside of the *St. Lawrence*, but although the countenances of all are clothed with a painfully muddled expression, they reveal in an unmistakable manner the profound conviction that "somebody has caught a Tartar." They were brought hither on Wednesday evening by the cutter *Flag*, and next day transferred to Moyamensing Prison, where they will be detained until called before United States Commissioner HAZLETT. There are a few South Carolinians among the prisoners, and one or two are natives of the North, but the majority are foreigners—mostly Irish of the lowest class, and with the brutish characteristics we naturally look for in desperadoes. The destruction of the *Petrel* has done much to restore confidence to our shippers, who, previous to that event, were losing faith in the ability of the Government to protect them in their rights on the sea. It was only last Tuesday that we received news of the capture of the *Protector*, a schooner bound from Matanzas to this city, and owned here by PHILIP FITZPATRICK. Her cargo of pine-apples and bananas, instead of being distributed among loyal Philadelphians, was coolly taken by the privateer *Gordon* to Newbern, where we may suppose it gave much "aid and comfort" to the enemy. However, since the late success of the *St. Lawrence*, we look for a better condition of affairs.

The five men from the *Jeff. Davis*, taken while acting as a prize crew on the *Enchantress*, by the Commander of the *Albatross*, have had a hearing before Commissioner HAZLETT, which was completed yesterday, and resulted in their being held to answer, without bail, a charge of *piracy* at the next term of the Circuit Court. They have retained good counsel, and look with much calmness on their position. To their eyes the prospect is a fair one, for they see no enormity in the crime of which they are accused, and fall back upon the plea of "necessity" and "impressment," as though it were sufficient and final. Commercial people, however, look upon such things in a little different light, and some of these fellows may find a darker day in the future than they look for.

The case of THOMAS J. ARMSTRONG, a criminal who is to be executed to-day, excites much attention. The youth of the culprit, the fair character he has borne, and the boldness of the murder of which he stands convicted, have invested him with more than ordinary interest. It will be remembered that ARMSTRONG was proved on trial to have deliberately killed a man named CRAWFORD in a covered wagon, in the open streets of the city, between the hours of 9 and 10 in the evening, and then to have driven the corpse to the suburbs, where it was abandoned. The criminal is but 20 years of age, and aside from the strong will exhibited in the lines of his countenance, there is absolutely nothing to indicate that he could be guilty of the deed for which he is about to suffer.

The bad health of our returned volunteers excites remark. A number of them have died, and many others are down with typhoid fever and dysentery. This fatality is accounted for by supposing that they returned with too much recklessness to a new diet and to an irregular course of life, before recovering from the effects of the exposure to which many of them had been subjected. The warm weather during the past ten days has contributed much to produce such disorders.

Most of our three-months' men have been paid off, and as they scatter their money very freely, will doubtless soon be ready for reënlistment. In fact, several regiments of three-years' men are already nearly full, and others are recruiting.

Quite a number of your Fire Zouaves are in Philadelphia "on leave," and a jolly time they make of it. Everybody knows the Zou-zous, and they take their popularity as a matter of course.

Our "Grand Union Meeting" seems to be indefinitely postponed. At any rate, it will be kept in the background until the people are at a loss for excitement, or until the politicians find an "axe to grind."

Execution of Armstrong.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 9.

ARMSTRONG was executed about 11 o'clock this morning. He spoke at the gallows for about three minutes, but made no new statements. He manifested the same indifference in regard to his fate that he displayed throughout his trial and imprisonment.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

DEPARTURE OF THE FOURTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Fourteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. GREEN, which left Boston at a very early hour on Thursday morning, arrived here *via* Groton, shortly after midnight, and repaired directly to the Park Barracks, where a good meal had been in waiting for them for some ten hours, their movements not being fully known by the Sutler. Their horses and army equipage had preceded them several hours, and were landed at Jersey City in charge of Lieut. MAY. They have been principally recruited in Essex County, a portion coming from Suffolk and the City of Boston. They number 1,042 men, including Field and Line Officers. They wear the regulation uniform,—light blue overcoats and pantaloons, and dark blue coats and caps. Their arms are the old Spridgfield musket, which is to be exchanged for the Enfield rifle. They have a complete outfit including many comforts not always included in the regular Army supplies. They went into camp at Fort Warren on the 24th of June. They have 120 horses, including those belonging to the field and staff, twenty-four baggage and two hospital wagons, and four ambulances. After partaking of dinner, the regiment formed and marched, crossing the Cortlandt-street Ferry. They took a special train shortly after 4 o'clock P. M., and will report directly to Maj.-Gen. BANKS, at Harper's Ferry. The list of officers was published yesterday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE FIFTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, enlisted for the war, arrived in this City yesterday morning *en route* for Washington. They came in two steamers of the Norwich and Worcester line—the *Connecticut* and *City of New-York*. The Fifteenth has been enlisted from various portions of the State, and was mustered into the United States service July 12, numbering, all told, 1,046 men. Since their enlistment they have been encamped at Camp Scott, Worcester, and have attained a fair degree of drill. Many of the men have seen service in the three months' volunteers, and many more have served with distinction in the militia. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Charles Devens, Jr.; Lieutenant-Colonel, George H. Ward, Major, J. W Kimball, Quartermaster, Church Howe, Surgeon, Dr. Bates, Surgeon's Mate, Dr. Haven, Chaplain, W. G. Scandlin, Quartermaster's Sergeant, Robert Steele, Sergeant Major, John Walker. Company A, of Leminster, Capt. Rockworth, Company B, of Fitsburgh, Capt. Simmons, Company C, of Clinton, Capt. Bowman, Company D, of Worcester, Capt. Studley, Company E, of Oxford, Capt. Watson, Company F, of Brookfield, Capt. Sloan, Company G, of Grafton, Capt. Forebend, Company H, of Northbridge, Capt. Philbrick; Company I, of Webster, Capt. Jocelyn, Company K, of Blackstone, Capt. Gatchell.

The regiment is uniformed in Army blue blouses and pants, and armed with Springfield flint-lock muskets of 1840, altered—a very inefficient weapon. They are provided with camp equipage, 26 baggage wagons, 4 ambulances, and 2 hospital wagons, with horses to match. Their band of 23 pieces, and drum corps of 20, are enlisted for the war. Col. DEVENS was Major of the Fourth Artillery, and is said to be an able officer.

Although the regiment arrived early, they could not be immediately quartered at the Park Barracks, as intended, owing to the precedence of the Fourteenth Regiment, which arrived somewhat behind time. Many of the men, either from their own or their officers' remissness, had nothing to eat for 24 hours—at least nothing from Uncle Sam. The pangs of hunger were eventually assuaged, and the regiment left in the evening train of the Amboy line for Washington.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Ira Harris, of Albany, Samuel C Fessenden, of Maine, Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, and C. H. Van Wyck, of Sullivan County, J. G. Nicolay, Secretary to President Lincoln, Col. F. E. Pinto, of New-Jersey, Dr. King, of Newport, and M. Dodge and son, of England, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard and S. Dullard, of Albany, Hon. John Magee, of Bath; Jay Cook, of Philadelphia; Judge Mullen, of Watertown; H. Farnum, of Chicago, and Wm. Vidd, of Rochester, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. C. Vaudely, of Garibaldi's Staff, from Italy, and Major O. T. Van Buren, of the United States Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Howe, of Newark Valley; D. Lalla, of Paris; Capt. Kants, of the United States Army; Capt. Hazlen, of the United States Army; A. Baff, of England; A. M. Sallade, of the United States Army; T. M. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, and Ma or W. H. Woods and T. F. Rodenborough, of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. C. Chaffer, of Massachusetts; J. R. Roche, of Washington; G. L. Ward, of Boston; L. O. Dawson, of Montreal; John C. Cruger, of Tivoli, and H. Gray, of Oswego, are at the Brevoort House.

C. P. Wolcott, of Ohio; Alexander Henderson and W. Gwin, of the U. S. Navy; Dr. J. A. D. Forster, of St. Johns, N. B., and Arthur Tany, of England, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. S. Hague, of London; Robert Wade, of Philadelphia, and G. B. Clarke, of Boston, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

VERY ROMANTIC, VERY.—A fine-looking, bright-eyed girl of 18 was yesterday placed under the protection of Miss FOSTER, the matron of the City Prison, whose case presents features of a more than ordinarily interesting character. Her name is BRIDGET DOLAY, and her parents still live in the City of Dublin, which is her native place. The particulars of her romantic career were given by herself, with such an air of modest truthfulness that no one would wish to question her veracity. She stated that when thirteen years of age she became acquainted with a worthy young man named KELLY, a carpenter, who wished to marry her. Her parents, who were well-to-do, prudent people, objected to the match, because of her youth, and prevailed upon the young man to leave the neighborhood, giving him a fit-out of $100. His departure grieved her, and she determined to follow him. After the lapse of a few months she learned that he had procured employment on board a vessel as ship's carpenter, and that he sailed out of Liverpool. Thither she repaired as quickly as she obtained the means, but only to learn that KELLY's vessel had a few days previously sailed for New-York. The damsel was disappointed, but her desire to see her truant lover was not conquered. She immediately procured a suit of sailor-boy's clothing, for which she discarded her own girlish attire, and then shipped, under the name of EDWARD JOHNSON, as cabin-boy for a trip to New-York, whither she arrived, but still failed to accomplish the purpose she had undertaken. Friendless and without means, after she had been here a week or two, it became necessary that she should obtain employment, and, notwithstanding the hardships to which she had been subjected on her first voyage, there was a certain fascination about a sailor's life which induced her to follow it. So, for three years, she has been voyaging from port to port, two of which were passed in the capacity of cabin-boy, and the third as an able seaman, her robust constitution enabling her to take her "trick at the wheel" and perform the varied duties of her lot as well as the best man on board. During all this time, notwithstanding an evident refinement of manner not characteristic of an ordinary sailor, and delicatcy of appearance, which ought to have betrayed her sex, her secret was never discovered. She performed her duties so well that her three last voyages have been made in one vessel—the ship *Resolute*, of the Black Ball line—the Captain having pressed her to remain with him, and complimenting her as a "promising young man." But, amid all the hardships of her condition she lost no opportunity of searching for the young carpenter, of whom, however, she has lately lost every trace. On Thursday night, cherishing a hope that she might encounter him in some of the low saloons in Water-street, which seafaring men frequent, she determined to explore them. Mixing freely with the unruly characters there, she found it necessary to treat them to liquor. An attempt, however, was made to impose upon her liberality, which she resisted, and one of the ruffians made an assault upon her. The discovery of her sex was then made, and created such excitement that the police were attracted by the disorder which the crowd occasioned. The young sailor-girl was taken to the Station-house, where she made a partial statement to the Police Captain, who was favorably impressed with her ingenuous manner, and provided her with good accommodation for the night. Yesterday morning she was arraigned before Justice OSBORN, who lectured her upon the impropriety of her conduct, and informed her that she had been guilty of a misdemeanor, at which she seemed greatly surprised. Miss FOSTER, the matron, made her change her male attire for one more appropriate to her youth and sex, and she is now metamorphosed into a very pretty girl, rather sun-burned, it is true, and having her hair cropped too closely, but withal interesting and womanly. She acknowledges to feeling great restraint in her new garments, but declares she will never discard them again. Her great hope now is to obtain some respectable employment, and doubtless it will soon be found for her.

A LAD KILLED BY A SOLDIER.—Coroner JACKMAN was notified, yesterday, to hold an inquest on the body of FREDERICK FURCHTENICHT, a German lad, 14½ years of age, who died yesterday morning. A *post-mortem* examination, made by GEO. B. BOUTON, M. D., disclosed the fact that the lad had died of compression of the brain, and he is said to have been injured by a soldier belonging to the Ninth Regiment of Volunteers. The inquest will not be held until to-day, but in the absence of the testimony we give the current statement of the affair. The boy was coming from his home, No. 187 Mott-street, in the direction of Park, where he encountered soldiers who were engaged in fencing. He made some boyish remark, which offended the men, and one of them struck him a violent blow in the face. He then made the best of his way home, where he complained of feeling a pain in his head, and soon fell into a stupor, from which he could not be aroused. The soldiers are not known, but no effort will be spared to discover them.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 101 Forsyth-street, upon the body of CATHARINE KAUL, a child five months old, whose death resulted from a shock to her nervous system, received on Saturday evening last. The deceased, according to the father's testimony, was sleeping in a cradle when a portion of the ceiling of the room fell with a crash, burying the infant's limbs, and only kept from killing her by a mosquito bar on the upper part of the cradle which shielded her head. The child, although uninjured externally, sustained a nervous shock which caused her death on Thursday. A person named FANNING, agent for the premises, who had been notified of the dangerous condition of the ceiling and refused to have it repaired, was censured for his remissness.

MOURNING IN THE MUSEUM.—One of the famous white whales has shuffled off his icthyological coil, and is now sporting in that smooth sea where whalemen come not, and the harpoon is not known. The survivor swims mournfully around the tank, feeling vainly among the miniature icebergs for his fishy fellow, and spouting his grief to the skies—or rather to the ceiling. One has gone to the bourne from which no fish was ever known to return, and, as whales have a slippery hold on life at the best, the survivor may soon follow. Those who wish to see a reduced representative of the fish that erst did mouth the prophet, have no time to lose. In the meanwhile, BARNUM mourns. Well he may. One of his whales is dead and he has a right to—blubber.

THEFT OF SUGAR FROM A LIGHTER.—Five lightermen named John Hughes, John Jackson, Robt. Shepherd, James Blackford, Henry Taylor and Geo. Shepherd, were arrested on Thursday evening by Officers BLACKWELL, NESBITT and CASWELL, of the Harbor Police, on a charge of having stolen 2,000 pounds of sugar from the cargo of the lighter *Eliza*. The men were employed in discharging sugar from a vessel at Quarantine, on board the lighter, and on the voyage with it to the City the theft was perpetrated. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice OSBORN. Messrs. THORN & PHIPPARD, of No. 42 Water-street, owned the sugar.

THE RESULT OF UNLAWFUL BATHING.—A few days since a number of boys were bathing at Pier No. 33 East River, in violation of the law. A policeman approached them, and fearing arrest, the lads gathered up their clothing and ran. One of the boys named MICHAEL MCQUADE, who lived at No. 31 Oak-street, became confused in his efforts to escape, and his trepidation led him to leap into the water. Being unable to swim, he was drowned, and his body was not recovered until yesterday. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest in the case.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—At an early hour yesterday morning, a man named TIMOTHY JOHNSON, living in the rear house at No. 333 West Twenty-fifth-street, fell from a verandah to the sidewalk, and died soon afterwards, in consequence of the injuries he received. Coroner JACKMAN yesterday held an inquest in the case, at which it appeared that the deceased was intoxicated, and the casualty resulted from his condition. He was 26 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

IMPUDENCE OF A THIEF.—A gold watch and chain, valued at $75, was stolen yesterday afternoon from Mr. ISAAC HABER, of No. 43 Dey-street, as he was walking in Broadway, opposite the Astor House. The thief, a young fellow, named JOHN O'BRIEN, suddenly approached Mr. HABER and snatched the property. As he ran off with his prize, Officer MCGAY, of the Broadway Squad, intercepted him and recovered it. Justice OSBORN committed the prisoner for trial.

A BOY DROWNED.—On Thursday evening a boy named EDWARD MANNIS, living at No. 339 Madison-street, fell from a catamaran at the foot of Corlears-street and was drowned. The occurrence was observed by several citizens, who were unable to rescue the lad. The body was not recovered.

Charged with being Engaged in the Slave-Trade.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9.

A. S. BIGELOW and A. H. POTTER, shipowners and outfitters of New-Bedford, were before the United States Commissioner to-day, charged with fitting out the ship *Brutus* as a slaver about a year ago. It is alleged that the *Brutus* obtained 540 slaves, of whom 500 survived the passage, and were sold in Cuba. BIGELOW and POTTER were held to bail in $10,000 each for a furtner hearing.

JOHN DOWDALL, *alias* Jones, alleged mate of the brig *Mary Frances*, was committed to jail, charged with shipping negroes. The *Mary Frances* was fitted out in New-York about a year since, and cleared for Wilmington, N. C., where she obtained a nominal charter to the West Indies, and from thence sailed to the west Coast of Africa. She succeeded in taking on board 817 negroes, and subsequently landed them in Cuba, after which the brig was burnt and the master and crew dispersed to parts unknown. DOWDALL lately turned up in Chelsea, and is now in trouble.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 9.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 18⅝; Morris Canal, 35; Long Island Railroad, 9⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 36¾; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

[Advertisement.]

The horrors of war can be greatly mitigated by that sovereign remedy, HOLLOWAY'S Ointment, as it will cure any wound, however desperate, if it be well rubbed around the wounded parts, and they be kept thoroughly covered with it. A pot should be in every man's knapsack. Only 25 cents per pot.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 8—*In steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool*—W. Dunlop, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Marmey, Rev. W. Wilson, H. Decker, W. Smith, Col. Vardelle, W. Sheffield, James Angus, Capt. Lavender, Mr. Richmond, Thomas Fenton and lady, Miss Henderson, Mrs. Caster, Mr. Kent, Mr. Markham, Margaret Tindall, B. Lever, Miss Davis, T. Bacon, Jos Smith, lady and child, Mrs. Hy. Crabtree, J. Riley and lady, T. Nelson, Mr. Carey, lady and 5 children, and 163 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets.... 7 06 | Moon sets.... 9 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 35 | Gov. Island 11 24 | Hell Gate.... 12 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ships F. B. Cutting, Mallony, Liverpool, ——; Constantine, Macoduck, Liverpool.

Barks Roland, Crowell, Liverpool, ——; Princeton, Seeley, Demerara, ——; Morning Star, Stirling, Santiago, master; H. G. Berry, Sutton, Cette, Yates & Porterfield; Pride of the Sea, McFarland, Zaza.

Brigs Maria, Morgan, Marenham; Adelphi, Johnston, St. John, N. F., J. Bishop & Co.; S. Beachman, Voss, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Ralph Post, Rowley, London, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Tennessee, Wooster, Eastport; D. Faust, Morland, Aquadilla, McCready, Mott & Co.; Georgiana, Waycott, Manzanilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Hanover, Morton, Lisbon, Yates & Porterfield.

Arrived.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool July 24, via Queenstown 25th, at 10:30 P. M., with mdse and 153 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Has 30 cabin passengers and £54,000 on freight. July 24, off Point Lynas, passed ships John Bright, Chanticleer and Lillias, bound to Liverpool; 26th, 50 miles W. of Cape Clear, passed Br. steamship Persia, hence; 2d inst., lat 48 30, lon. 47 30, saw two icebergs; 4th inst., lat. 45 40, lon. 54, passed Br. brig Eagle, of Yarmouth, N. S., strg. N.; 7th inst., lat. 41 50, passed ship Emerald Isle, from Liverpool for New-York. Has had strong westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Steamer Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins. On the 8th inst., passed gunboat Darbey, off the Capes of Delaware.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Taconey, Ely, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Washington, White, Liverpool June 19, with salt to Wm. T. Frost. Had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. Crossed the Banks in lat. 44 30; saw no ice.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Trask, Liverpool June 21, with coal to Trask & Dearborn. Crossed the Banks between lat. 45 and 46; saw no ice.

Bark Raleigh, (Ham.,) Heiderich, Hamburg 40 ds., with mdse. and 110 passengers to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Marcus, Crockett, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Frederick Reed, McClellan, Elizabethport, with coal, for Portland.

Schr. H. R. Dunton, Sherman, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. J. G. Baldwin, Bailey, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. I. Merritt, Downey, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. George & Edward, Selleck, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Silas Wright, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Melbourn, Hunt, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. W. R. Newcomb, Bacon, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Quaker City, Benjamin, Elizabethport.

Schr. Reed, McCallum, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. R. M. Price, Kelley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Cornelia, Mackep, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. C. L. Lovering, Jones, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Diadem, Ludlam, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Reaper, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. C. Northam, Reed, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. Montezuma, Howes, Provincetown 4 ds., with fish.

Schr. Governor, Chase, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Panama, Allen, Boston, for Albany.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Manhattanville, with iron, for Providence.

Sloop Victorine, Aldridge, Cold Spring, with rifle cannon and shells, for Washington, D. C.

Sloop Ornament, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop C. Peck, Peck, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

WIND—During the day from N. N. E. to S. E., and light.

Below.

Ship Thomas Jefferson, (of Boston,) Rollins, from Liverpool June 22.

Brig Bohio, from Port-au-Prince 12 ds.—By pilot-boat David Mitchell.

Sailed.

Aug. 8—Bark Maria Augusta, (Swed.,) Queenstown; Harriet Cann, (Br.,) Gloucester; M. Baker, (Br.,) Cork; Brig George E. Letson, (Br.,) Trinidad.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9—Arr. brig Albert Adams, from Cienfuegos.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

To Cash or First-class Time Buyers of LUMBER.—For a few days we shall offer even more than our usual inducements to buyers, as we are forced to remove a large stock of Lumber owing to the termination of our lease. SMITH & WILLSON, 1st-av. and 32d-st., New-York.

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Military Shoes.—Canvas Shoes, the best style and quality, for Men and Boys, at LANDON'S, No 440 Broadway.

MARRIED.

WOODS—GAFNEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Joseph P. Woods, BERNARD P. WOODS to MARY A. GAFNEY, both of this City.

DIED.

ROSSITER.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 8, at her residence in 90th-st., Mrs. SARAH ROSSITER, widow of the late Capt. Edward Rossiter, in the 71st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at the Church of the Redeemer, in 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 11th inst.

SKINNER.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 9, of consumption, Miss JENNIE D. SKINNER, in the 18th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 1 St. Timothy-place, West 52d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WARD.—At Carmansville, on Friday, Aug. 9, MORTIMER, youngest son of Mortimer and Mary Jane Ward.

Notice of the funeral will appear in to-morrow's papers.

TRIPP.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Aug. 8, Mrs. SARAH TRIPP, aged 77 years. She died peacefully and joyfully trusting in her Redeemer.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sister, Mrs. Mary Mix, and of Austin Melvin, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., from the Episcopal Church in Hicks-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

PATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 8, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas H. and Sophie Patterson, aged 7 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock, from No. 27 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

JEFFERYS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 9, after a short illness, ROBERT HENRY JEFFERYS, son of Robert and Maria Jefferys, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 192 Front-st., Brooklyn.

MULFORD.—In Flushing, L. I., on Friday morning, Aug. 9, MABEL, daughter of D. H. and E. H. Mulford, aged 7 months.

Funeral services at the house, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.

CHABERT.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 8, of convulsions, ROMEO XAVIER, only son of Dr. Romeo F. and Harriet A. Chabert, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from ... [illegible]

WILKIN.—At Passaic, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 3, JOHN C. WILKIN, formerly of Orange County, N. Y., in the [illegible] year of his age.

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KENTUCKY, CLASS 428.—AUG. 9, 1861.
[illegible], 64, 27, 41, 50, 2, 62, 47, 11, 68, 22, 36.

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One of which is since dead, the Manager is delighted in being enabled to offer his visitors
A LIVING WHITE WHALE.
The first ever exhibited in this City. Thousands are thronging the Museum to him. No time is to be lost by those who wish to see this
THE ONLY LIVING WHALE
to be seen. So come soon or you may be too late.
LAST DAY OF
WILLIAM TILLMAN AND WILLIAM STEDDING,
The Colored Steward and German Sailor of the
SCHOONER S. J. WARING,
Who slew three of the piratical prize crew, and rescued themselves and the vessel from their power.
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
MADAGASCAR ALBINOS.
PURE WHITE NEGROES, OR MOORS.
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of OTHER LIVING BEARS, MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, WAX FIGURES, &c.
In the Lecture-room, a great dramatic novelty is offered, embracing FARCE, VAUDEVILLE, and BURLETTA.
With a brilliant and talented company, including
LITTLE LOLA, THE INFANT WONDER,
MR. and MRS. C. B. REYNOLDS,
MISS DORA DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
LA PETITE ADDIE LE BRUN,
The favorite juvenile danseuse, always popular.
MARIE, THE CHILD OF SORROW.
With a laughable farce, every day at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.
FARE TWENTY CENTS.
The splendid steamer GEORGE LAW, Capt. JOHN CRAWFORD, will leave every SUNDAY, from Pier No. 26 North River, between Robinson and Barclay sts., at 8:30 A. M., and Pier No. 4 North River, at 8 45, landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens and Perth Amboy. Returning, will leave Keyport at 3 P. M.; Perth Amboy, 3.30; Tottens, 3 40; Rossville, 4; Union, 4 15.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artizans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.
Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.
To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing for Camp Scott direct—no extra charge. Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-av., near 12th-st. Seats free, and a pure Gospel. Preaching by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, at 10½, 3, and 7¾ o'clock. Morning subject—*The Sinner's Agreement with the Devil*. In the evening, a Battalion of the United States Chasseurs will be present, when he will repeat his sermon on *The Characteristics of a Good Christian Illustrated by the Good Soldier*.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING at Strattonport, Whitestone, City Island and New-Rochelle. The favorite steamer MAYFLOWER leaves Robinson-st., N. R., at 7¾ A. M.; James Slip, E. R., at 8¼; Delancy-st. 8¾; 11th-st. 9; 26th-st. 9¼. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New-Rochelle 3½, making all the landings.

BARGAINS.—TRAVELING BONNETS AND Bloomers, Turban Hats, Children's and Ladies' Hats, at half price. Our $12 Bonnets are $6 each. $6 Bonnets at $3. Fall Styles now ready. Ribbons and Flowers.
L. BINNS, Millinery,
No. 581 Broadway, up stairs.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STACRH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public. The attention of families is solicited to their *new style* SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

REV. ISAAC S. KALLOCH WILL PREACH in Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7¾ o'clock in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR, north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Divine service will be resumed in this church on SUNDAY next, at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M.

A CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERK FOR A RAILroad ticket office, a housekeeper for a hotel, a seamstress for a family up town. Apply at 7 Chatham-square.

MILITARY.

ZOUAVES.

All members of Capt. Bearman's Company, who are absent on furlough, will report immediately that they may be mustered into service.

Gentlemen of military experience wishing positions will make applications at Head-quarters at once. By order of Col. JAMES H. ROMAINE.
Head-quarters No. 76 Varick-st., at Waterman's.

HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

An accepted regiment to be mustered in by companies. Wanted, an experienced cavalry officer who has seen service, to command a company; also, a leader of a band and five buglers. Recruits received at head-quarters, No. 648 Broadway.

TO ANY COLONEL OF A FIRST-CLASS regiment, now nearly completed, that will advance funds sufficient to defray the expense of collecting, which I have recruited in the country, all mechanics, farm hands, their railroad fair to this City about $1 each, admit with the company their officers, can have a first class company by addressing CAPTAIN, Box No. [illegible], *Times* Office, immediately.

MILITARY DRILL, UNDER AN EXPERIENCED officer, in connection with an English classical education for young men. Also, for young ladies, instruction in music, painting and French, with experienced professors, at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. For catalogues address Rev. A. FLACK, A. M.

OFFICERS OF COMPANIES HAVING men enrolled, and wanting aid, [illegible] first-class regiment, [illegible] command, by addressing [illegible] Office.

NEW BOOKS.

"To THE COUNTRY PARSON belongs a [illegible] literature by the side of GOLDSMITH and [illegible] LAMB."

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE RECREATIONS OF
A COUNTRY PARSON.
SECOND SERIES.
1 vol. 12mo, handsomely bound, uniformly with the First Series, price $1 25.

This charming volume contains, with others, Essays on
CONCERNING SUMMER DAYS,
CONCERNING DISAPPOINTMENT AND SUCCESS,
LIFE AT THE WATER CURE,
CONCERNING SCREWS,
CONCERNING FUTURE YEARS,
&c., &c.

For sale by all Booksellers, or sent post-paid by the Publishers.

No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

From the Troy Daily Times.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name has all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack" and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the *sole* Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and Human Society are always self-supplying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN. Nor does she prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your INFANTS in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A Nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure, that we will teach our "SUSY" to say "A BLESSING ON MRS. WINSLOW"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physician saviour to the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children: Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THE BENEFIT OF GOOD ADVICE.

Thanks to Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup, we have for years been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering teething children. Unlike all the preparations of opium which are usually got up to make children sleep, and which simply stupefy the child, the Soothing Syrup gives not only rest, but vigor and health; the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed. It is sure, moreover, to cure Wind Colic and regulate the bowels. As we freely received the advice which calls forth the above thanks, we freely give it to others, and say to all mothers, go purchase the Soothing Syrup for your child, and you will thank us for this advice.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

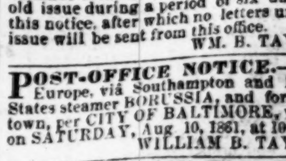
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Price only 25 cents per bottle.

LETTERS FOR SECEDED STATES
CAN BE FORWARDED BY
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
by observing the following directions:

Inclose each letter in a United States Government Envelope—an ordinary envelope with a stamp affixed will not answer. The Company will forward and deliver at any point where it has an office, or will mail as near as possible to the point of address, paying Confederate postage, for a fee of 25 cents.

The rate here given is for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight; each half ounce being charged 3 cents by the United States Government, and 25 cents by the Express Company.

At points through the States where Adams' Express have no offices, mail the letter under cover to Adams' Express Company, New-York, or Louisville, and inclose the amount as above.



WEDDING CARDS.
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only by EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.
Specimens by Mail, on receipt of 2 stamps.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, AUG. 7, 1861.—The new style of Government Stamped Envelope is now ready and for sale at this office. Exchange will be made of the new style for an equivalent amount of the old issue during a period of six days from the date of this notice, after which no letters under cover of the old issue will be sent from this office.
WM. B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, via Southampton and Hamburg, per United States steamer BORUSSIA, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per CITY OF BALTIMORE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Aug. 10, 1861, at 10½ A. M.
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR, Postmaster.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Reading-room and Picture Gallery will be closed for renovation from Monday Aug. 12 to Monday Aug. 26. By order of the Trustees.
JOHN P. APPLETON, Clerk.

CENTRAL PARK.—MUSIC BY DODWORTH'S Band on the Mall, on SATURDAY, 10th inst., commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M., if the weather is fine.
OFFICE COMMISSIONERS CENTRAL PARK, Aug. 9, 1861.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, in the country preferred, by a most genteel young girl, who has followed her trade in the City, but has lost her occupation in consequence of dull times; she [illegible] to do light housework, and assist in any capacity that may be required; will endeavor to make herself generally useful; wages not much of an object if she finds an agreeable home. Answers may be addressed to ALICE, Box 156 Times Office. P. S.—Reference will be given from her recent employers.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman, to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and washing; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GIRL VERY LATELY [illegible] a situation to do the general housework of a small private family, and has no objection to [illegible] the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 146 38th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., first floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY [illegible] smart, capable girl, a situation as general [illegible], is a nice plain cook, washer and ironer; [illegible] and does her washing and ironing [illegible] willing to please; is very [illegible]; a home preferred to high wages [illegible]; no objections to country. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, hall door, this day or Monday.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young woman, as general [illegible]; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION WANTED [illegible] Protestant [illegible] respectability, is not [illegible] would have con[illegible] the 1st September. Refers to [illegible] she has managed the last 15 [illegible] intelligence and moral worth. Ap[illegible] Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION [illegible] respectable girl to do general housework, either in City or country, knows how to work, and is not afraid of it; of good disposition, and will hire [illegible] to suit the times. A steady home being more desirable than high wages. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A YOUNG WOMAN with the best of references desires a situation in City or country; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to general housework; will [illegible] to please her employer; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN girl, a situation as chambermaid, and will take care of children; will be found willing and obliging. Call, for two days, at No. 412 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. [illegible], near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman, with good reference, wishes the above situation; is a good chambermaid, excellent nurse and seamstress, and understands waiting thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; is also kind and agreeable with the help; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE, Protestant young woman, a situation as professed cook; understands game and soup, baking and pastry, all kinds of dessert, jellies and ice-creams; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who can produce the best of reference as to character and ability, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, jellies, ice cream and all kinds of fancy dishes; wages $8 to $11. Call at, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands cooking in all styles; can give best references, no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 [illegible] cor. 2d-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent person as first-class cook; is willing and obliging; can give the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 248 1st-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST RELIABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook, and makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, all kinds of desserts, &c.; is a tasteful washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging, and has a good disposition; can be highly recommended; no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 890 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, healthy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; makes bread, cakes and jellies; does up linen in style; wages $7; also, her cousin as nurse and work for a lady; both are quick at the needle; wages $6. Call at No. 184 East 21st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, by two girls, situations: one as cook and laundress, the other as waitress and chambermaid; have the best of reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 115 East [illegible]-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—Wanted, a situation by a careful and trustworthy Protestant girl, as cook, chambermaid, nurse, or to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of references for character and ability. Can be seen Thursday and Friday of this week, at No. 121 President-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A VERY trustworthy woman wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 37 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable, steady young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in city or country, in the above capacity; will be found an excellent cook and baker; washes and irons in the best style; is not afraid of work; wages is not so much an object as a good, steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as nurse; willing to travel by land or water with a lady; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best of reference given by medical men, &c. Apply at No. 83 4th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTBLE woman, a baby to nurse; is a healthy, respectable young woman, who can give the best reference; has just lost her own baby. Call at or address No. 205 Greene-st., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A HIGHLY respectable and well-educated French girl desires a situation, in city or country, in the above capacity; is competent to instruct children in the French language; also, fine sewing and embroidery; is willing to be generally useful. Call at No 378 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by an experienced English Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with fine washing or chamberwork, is obliging, and willing to make herself generally useful, a good home and low wages preferred; good references, no objections to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall-door, this day and Monday.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable married woman, whose child is three months old, as wet nurse in a private family; best of City references can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 122 East 30th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable young woman, as laundress in a private family; can do French fluting and fine muslins in the best style; is willing to do chamberwork and ironing; has the very best City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 290 Mott-st., first floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call at No. 352 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; would do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting; has got the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 136 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an American person as first-class waitress or chambermaid; understands fine washing and ironing; is accustomed to children; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 20th-st.; is willing and obliging.

AS WAITRESS, AND AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A young woman wants a situation as waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 68 Grove-st.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity, employers will find a large selection of civil, tidy and well-recommended servants, American, German, Irish, &c. Eight years of experience enable the proprietor to conduct the Institute in a reliable, business-like manner. Especial and careful attention paid to orders by mail. Circulars sent on demand. O. F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest, old-established office and institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av., for German, English, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable. Wages to suit the times. Good places always ready. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; he is a first-rate groom, and a good steady driver; has no objection to the country; can give the best of reference. Address W. K., Box No. 197 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a respectable young man, who perfectly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses; can produce the very best of City references. Address S. S., No. 12 Washington-square.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a single young man, willing to make himself useful, and willing to take charge of a vegetable garden. Address J. C., Box No. 197 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE colored man wishes a situation as coachman; can give the best City reference for the last few years as coachman and groom. Apply at No. 60 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man and wife desires a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk, take care of cattle, and comes well recommended from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted by a steady, sober, faithful man, with long experience in gardening and the treatment of horses; is a good, careful driver; also, understands the treatment of green-house, graperies and propagation of all plants; will be obliging to his employer in all respects; the best City and country reference produced. Address, for three days, J. B., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young man who can produce the very best city and country recommendations; discharged on account of his late employer going out of the country. Would keep a small garden in order if required. Will go at wages to correspond with the times. Address M. M., Box No. 138 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is a first-rate groom and a good and careful driver; has no objection to go in the country. Best of reference given. Address R. E., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER, OR TO take charge of a gentleman's place, a married Englishman; perfectly understands his business in the above capacity; has successfully competed at various exhibitions. The wife would take charge of the dairy, if required. Address A. B., Post-office, Glen Cove, L. I.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations; the man is a thorough farmer; understands the care of stock, &c.; is an excellent driver; the woman can cook, bake bread and pies, and is a superior washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—A MAN and wife wish situations; the man understands gardening, farming, care of horses and cows; his wife will cook, wash and iron for a small family; good references given. Address G., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND AGRICULTURIST.—A practical gardener and agriculturist's situation wanted. Inquire of Mr. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., for JOHNSTONE.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—WANTED, IN A WHOLEsale Dry Goods Jobbing House, a competent hosiery man; one who has had experience as a salesman and buyer; no one need apply who is not fully competent and can give the best of reference; salary must be low. Address Box No. 1,308 Post-office, postage paid.

AS USEFUL MAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Protestant man, a situation to take care of horses, assist in the garden, and make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; perfectly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; has good City reference, no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing T. T., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has the best of City references as to character and capability; has no objection to go to any part of the country, or would travel with a family. Call for or address WAITER, at No. 44 4th-av., between 8th and 9th sts., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Call or address A. M., No. 147 East 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., care of Mr. Ball, hair-dresser.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITuation as waiter, or to take care of a team of horses; is a good driver, is willing to make himself generally useful; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 24th-st., corner of 2d-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION AS WAITER wanted by a young man fully competent; no objection to the country. Commands addressed to C. F., Box No. 207 Times Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH reference, wants a situation; can do anything connected with a farm, garden or house. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A YOUNG gentleman to take charge of a set of books of single entry. Address, stating salary required for not more than three months' expectation, B. M. & CO., Box No. 116 Times Office.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN A BROKER'S office. Must write a good hand, and come well recommended. Salary, first year, $60. Address R. L. M., No. 113 Wall-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, AND WHO will assist in the washing and ironing; also, a waiter girl. Apply at No. 80 East 23d-st., between 9 and 12 M.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN EXEMplary and practical as well as professing Christian woman, one advanced in life beyond the marrying propensities, and an American preferred, to fill the situation of working housekeeper, without servant, for a widower and two children, 8 and 9 years of age; must be a person of some refinement and intelligence; to the right kind of a person, satisfied with a moderate compensation, this opportunity offers a pleasant home, the position of a friend, and not that of a menial. Address, for one week, in the applicant's own handwriting only, stating nationality, situation in life, proposed reference, and evidence of qualification, terms, &c., to R. H. W., Box 166 Times Office.

GENTEEL EMPLOYMENT FOR BOTH SEXES.—Our Receipt Book contains the celebrated 200 METROPOLITAN HOTEL RECIPES, and much Advice to Housekeepers, including the famous HOLLAND WASHING RECIPE. Book retails or is sent with circular by mail, for 12 cents. $6 to $10 a week made sure. No talking requisite, a circular that every one reads effects its object. Call or send for a circular. STAFFORD & CO., PUBLISHERS, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO ATTEND A bakery, and make herself generally useful, a short distance in the country. Address BAKER, Box No. 175 Times Office.

HAND-LOOM WEAVERS WANTED.—MEN used to heavy work; must be of sober and industrious habits. Call at No. 61 Warren-st., up stairs.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.—ADDRESS Box No. 4,060 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms may be had, with board, for families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, in view of Union-square, one of the best locations in the City. Apply at house.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant front room and board, with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, can obtain board and pleasant rooms in a small family, where all the comforts of home may be enjoyed; house pleasantly located, with all the modern improvements, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—DEsirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be had in a small private family. House has modern improvements, and is situated at No. 13 Poplar-st., between Willow and Columbia, near Fulton Ferry.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WITH A College education is willing to teach English, French, German, (acquired in Germany and France,) Latin, Greek, the piano-forte, and singing at sight, and as an equivalent to receive the above. Address SIGMA, Station D, 8th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FRENCH FAMILY, living in 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., a pleasant room on the second floor; it is large enough to accommodate two friends; terms moderate; references exchanged. Apply at No. 24 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, in a convenient locality to Broadway, not above 23d-st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, EDWARD, Box No. 103 Times Office.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square. Elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PARTIAL board, to let to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Inquire at No. 68 Irving-place. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, on the Hudson, accessible by five steamers daily, and by the trains of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey and the Hudson River Railroad, having a delightful location directly on the river, with facilities for boating, fishing, bathing and horseback riding, is open for boarders both by the day and week. Charges to suit the times. Address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P.—This house being new, and beautifully situated, will be opened for the reception of guests by the 1st of October next; it affords one of the best resorts for invalids and others wishing to avoid the Winter. R. M. S. KARNAK sails from Jersey-City monthly. W. KERR, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

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THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $35; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN. (Strawberry Hill.) The School Year commences Sept. [illegible]. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE (a Professor in the School) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY. REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York. Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Catalogues, with references, &c., at book-stores of Carter & Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks. Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 2. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS been living in this country a few years, wishes to give French and Spanish lessons either in a school or in a private family. Moderate compensation; no objection to go in the country; good references. Address C. B. G. C., Box No. 156 Times Office.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. Commences Sept. 18; continues 42 weeks. $126 per year for board. Tuition at usual rates in all branches. The school is first-class, location beautiful and healthy. Send for circular.

THE ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—Next year opens Sept. 5. Board and Tuition $75 per half-yearly session. Course of study two years academic and four years collegiate, with a Domestic Department for the instruction and practice of the students. Send to W. F. BENJAMIN for a Catalogue.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

PIANO WANTED—OF FIRST-RATE TONE AND quality. Address Box No. 2,974 Post-office, stating name of maker, time of use and lowest cash price.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to find the best possible situation for a term of years, for a lad of twelve years of age, where he may receive a thorough substantial education, mentally, morally and physically. The terms should be moderate. The lad is of a respectable family, and amiable disposition, and acquires easily. Applicants will please address WEBSTER, care of Box No. 360 New-York Post-office, stating full particulars as to the terms and situation, with references, as no others will receive any attention.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE dernierément amiée dans ce pays, demande une situation comme governante dans une école ou une famille; elle est musicienne; elle se contentesait pour le moment d'une petit salaire. Les meilleurs renseignements données, en addressant par lettre, Madame MICHEL, Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

A GERMAN LADY, OF MANY YEARS' experience in tuition and qualified to teach English in all its branches, together with German, French and music, desires to give private lessons in either of the above, on moderate terms. Would also take classes in German at schools and seminaries. The best references given. Address A. B. C., No. 192 Stanton-st.

AS PRINCIPAL.—WANTED, A POSITION AS Principal, in a select school or academy, by one who is a graduate of eight years standing and experience in teaching. Besides the usual branches, he teaches French and the piano. Address KAPPA, Box No. 64 Kinderhook Post-office, N. Y.

A TUTOR.—WANTED, A THOROUGHLY EXperienced tutor, to reside in a private family, to teach three boys; he must be fully competent in English, French, and Latin, and to take the whole charge and direction of them. A German about 45 preferred. Must be a Protestant. Apply to W. A. S., Morrisania Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, EXperienced and qualified to teach thoroughly English, French (which she speaks) and music, wishes an engagement in a first-class school or family. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

ONE QUALIFIED TO TEACH THE ORDINARY English branches, and possessing some knowledge of vocal and instrumental music, desires a situation as teacher in school or family; she is accustomed to playing an organ in church. Salary very low. Address immediately "X., Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y."

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF HOBART College having had several years experience as a teacher, wishes a situation in a college or academy. Specialty, Latin, Greek, French and German. Good references given. Address TEACHER, Pulaski, N. J.

SCHOOL WANTED.—ANY PERSON HAVING A small day school to dispose of that is well established and suited for a female teacher, may find a purchaser by directing to E. ROBINSON, Glencove, L. I. References given and required.

A TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE, HAVING SOME time unoccupied, would give instruction in Classics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, and the higher mathematics, English, French, &c. Terms moderate. Adress A. Z., Box No. 137 Times Office.

PUPILS WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to teach the English branches and the ornamental, who would devote four hours per day to same in return for board. Address L. W. M., Box No. 132 Times Office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES to obtain a situation as governess; understands French and music. Address E. S. P., No. 93 South-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three vacant rooms in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had immediately, on reasonable terms. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ P. M. The *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board can be obtained at Spuyten Duyvil, 12 miles from the City by the Hudson River Railroad; house 3 minutes' walk from the dépôt; overlooking river and creek. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 385 Broadway, up stairs, for one week.

BOARD IN ORANGE, N. J.—IN A PRIVATE family, at a very desirable location near the railroad dépôt. Fine house, handsomely situated amidst flowers, shrubbery and shade trees. Accommodations for carriage and horses. Address A. C. S., care of J. H. Tingley, bookseller, No. 152½ Fulton-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIvate family for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, (partial board only for the gentleman.) House must be pleasantly situated, with shady walks, and near the water. Address, stating location and terms, R. G. C., Box No. 107 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, two children and nurse, convenient to the City, where few or no other boarders are taken; farm-house preferred. Must have plenty of fresh vegetables, sweet milk, and nice shady walks in close vicinity. Address, stating locality, advantages and terms, B. B., Box No. 126 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—STATEN ISLAND, NEW-BRIGHTON, YORK-AVENUE.—Two small families can be accommodated with board on moderate terms. Locality elevated, cool, healthy, near the landing. Communication with the City every hour. T. T. DUNN.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON CAN BE SEcured at a first-class house, directly on the River, near Riverdale station, one hour from the City. Good bathing, boating, &c. Apply on the premises, or at the office of ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 7 Coenties-slip.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW LADIES AND single gentlemen can be accommodated with good board at Glen Cove, L. I., half a mile from landing, from $3 to $4 a week. Fishing and boating. Address Mrs. E. W. SYMS, Glen Cove, or apply at No. 41 Grove-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FINELY SHADED locality, within one hour of the City by railroad. A few vacant rooms after Aug. 8. Inquire of JOHN H. ANDRUS, Esq., No. 46 Murray-st., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND floor room, with first-class board, can be had at Greenburgh House, Dobbs' Ferry, on the Hudson. Possession given on the 10th; additional room, if required.

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

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PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

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CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

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The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

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But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

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15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
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22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
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Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.

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HORSES WANTED.—GENTLEMEN DESIRous of having their horses well cared for during the Summer, Fall and Winter months, can be accommodated at a farm on Long Island, of easy access from New-York City. Good pasturage and stables provided for mares with foal. Address WM. T. McCOUN, Jr., Box No. 200 Times Office.

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BUCEPHALUS—CHESTNUT SORREL, SIXteen hands—a horse of extraordinary action, will be sold at a bargain from the stable of Mr. MONTAGUE, 23-st., New-York. As a demonstration of power by magnetic action to radically change the articulations, Dr REYNOLDSON, his owner, invites attention of the scientific and thinking public.

PASTURE FOR HORSES.—GOOD PASTURE can be had near Fort Lee, N. J., seven miles from the City; communication by steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* from foot of Spring-st., New-York, four times a day. Apply to PASTURE, Box No. 1,809 New-York Post-office, or to C. E. KNAPP, No. 299 Hudson-st.

HORSE KEPT WITHOUT CHARGE.—Any person having a good horse and top wagon or light rockaway for which they have no use during the next two months, can have them well kept in the country and carefully used, by addressing S. X., Box No. 128 Times Office.

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AT R. H. MACY'S, SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST. Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE TO LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF has advanced the price of zephyr worsted; we shall sell for thirty days at our old prices: white, 12½ cents; colors, as usual, best quality. N. B.—A full line of first-class thread and needle goods, at No. 862 Broadway, near 19th-st. ELGER'S. Remember ELGER'S, east side.

MME. DEMOREST'S GRAND FALL OPENing of patterns of the new Paris Fashions, on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 473 Broadway, 27 East 14th-st., 320 Canal-st., 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, and all the other branches.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, A YOUNG MAN OF good habits and great respectability, would like to form an acquaintance with a young lady with a view to matrimony. He is of a modest and retiring disposition; has lived the greater part of his life in a secluded retreat, a short distance from the City, which has prevented him having the pleasure of female society to any great extent. The young lady must be between 18 and 24, amiable, intelligent and refined, and he would prefer her to have a taste for, and understand music. Any one having the above qualifications will address, in confidence and sincerity, ARTHUR, Box No. 128 Times Office.

I WANT A WIFE NOT MORE THAN 20 years of age; she must be of an amiable disposition, which is all I am in quest of. If she has sisters, married or unmarried, the advertiser would prefer, as he is fond of good society, and particularly of children. Answer must be addressed in sincerity to J. WILLIAMS, Box No. 102 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MONEYED MEN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing a profitable manufacturing business wishes to increase its facilities. Parties with capital are wanted to form a stock company or copartnership, with a capital of say abut $15,000 or $20,000. Applicants must be of respectability, as the advertiser will furnish satisfactory references as to his standing and the business in question. Address Box No. 2,777 Post-office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual [illegible] relaxation, spermatorrhœa [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely [illegible] ordeal for which Copaiva and Cubebs [illegible] thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy for [illegible] impurities of the system, as well as [illegible] obviating the destructive use of Mercury [illegible] deleterious ingredients, and which all the [illegible] the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge [illegible] on the toilet table without their use being [illegible].

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases [illegible] $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered [illegible] tail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. [illegible] doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York [illegible] receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward [illegible] mar to any part of the world, securely packed [illegible] dressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, of [illegible] Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! QUACKERY EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES [illegible] or single, in health or disease. [illegible] London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages [illegible] trations,) upon Manual and [illegible] Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits [illegible] Loss of Semen, [illegible] tency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys [illegible] tures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa [illegible] tutional, &c.

Among its contents [illegible] organs of the male and female [illegible] weaknesses, latest discoveries in [illegible] poor Scottish [illegible] recipes and specifics [illegible] London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid [illegible] ment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections [illegible] Quack Specifics, Antidotes [illegible] chase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON [illegible] 1 Vesey-st., ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st. [illegible] son, No. 60 State-st., Chicago, or consult the [illegible] No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 10 [illegible] to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending [illegible] LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats-Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung,* [illegible] *Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review,* &c.

DYSPEPSIA CURED. E. SWEET'S remedy will do it, no mistake. Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz: Mr. David Rine, No. 60 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCumnisky, cooper, No. [illegible] New-York. For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 34 [illegible] South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Disby, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle. N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions, Weakness and Genital Irritability—one to three boxes being sufficient to effect a complete cure, of the most *aggravated cases,* whether constitutional or acquired *from abuse or excesses.*

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

This is not a *Homœopathic Remedy,* nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhœa, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra [illegible] weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No 1,224 New-York City. For sale by R. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

TO INVALIDS.—EYE, EAR AND LUNG INFIRMARY.—Blindness and Deafness. The most hopeless cases cured without pain, by a new treatment. Also, Incipient Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma successfully treated. Rheumatism and Neuralgia and Chronic diseases cured by Electricity or Galvanism. Office No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston. Consultation free. Dr. L. GRAVES, Physician to the Institution.

CLEM'S SUMMER CURE—FOR DIARRHŒA, cholera morbus, dysentery and chronic diarrhœa—a new, safe, never-failing remedy for all ages; contains nothing injurious; it heals the irritation, leaving the bowels in a sound, healthy and natural condition. DIXON, FRASER & HALLETT, No. 149 Chambers and No. 93 Reade streets, General Agents for New-York. HOWE & CO., proprietors, Belfast, Me.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1. GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, Specific Pills, Rose Wash and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price, $1. His Balm of Gilead, remedies impotence, impediments to marriage, &c. Shun an early grave. Read Dr. WARD'S Practical Treatise. Cure guaranteed.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Cure guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th-av., New-York. Inclose red stamp for circular and escape quackery.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL OF RICORD, of Paris, who is the first Sexual surgeon living, continues the Cure of Diseases and Debility, at No. 458 Broadway. His new book (price $1) may be had of GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 38 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Shells, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, one superior rosewood billiard table, combination cushion, marble bed, &c., with latest improvements, with cues, balls, markers, &c., by a celebrated City maker, in perfect order, having been in use only a short time; will be sold without reserve. By order, PETER COTANS, Mortgagee.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., a large and general assortment of parlor, library, dining-room and bedroom furniture. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, THIS DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK, AT store No. 141 Broadway. One rockaway, 1 top wagon, and 2 road wagons, all well made, and for account of whom it may concern. N. B.—Two small first-class houses to let cheap.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York. Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., NEW-YORK. Draw at current rates, in sums to suit, on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York. Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO. CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the law passed for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.
CHARLES QUENTIN, ALEX. MITCHELL, JOSHUA HATHAWAY, } Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

By resolution of the Commissioners of the Public Debt, all readjustment Bonds and Scrip issued prior to the 1st of September next, to retire bonds previously surrendered, shall bear interest from June 1, 1861; all bonds surrendered at a later period shall be entitled to interest only from the day of their surrender either at the Comptroller's office, or at the office of the undersigned, Agents in New-York.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 14th and 17th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this Trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 15th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board, EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1861.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000, IN AID OF THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ENGAGED IN DEFENDING THE INTEGRITY OF THE NATIONAL UNION.—Bonds of the Corporation for the above purpose, in sums of $100 and upwards, will be issued by this Department, on application for the same, at par, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

$100,000 TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA and Virginia State Bonds can be placed, with entire safety, so as to yield 80 to 100 cents within two to four years. This is a remarkable opportunity, resulting in large mutual benefits. The advertiser refers by permission to J. T. Souther, Esq. and Mr. J. P. Van Vleck, Banker, No. 4 Broad-st., and can be seen daily at the office of Messrs. S. DEGEE & WM. CLARKE, No. 5 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock. None but principals need apply.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 8, 1861.

SIXTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon Stock registered at London. Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO., those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER, those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK, those whose Stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar. The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Friday, the Twenty-third day of August instant.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 Broadway, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1861.

THE SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, amounting to $600,000, will be paid at maturity on the first day of August next, at this office.

JOHN EWEN, President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, the 10th inst.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, August 6, 1861.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Six per Cent. has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board,

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the last six months is declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 12 prox.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York, Aug. 6, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 50 Wall-st., Aug. 1, 1861.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 7th inst.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

PAST DUE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF the State of North Carolina bought by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY WAGON AND AMBULANCE HARNESS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, Nos. 50 AND 52 HOWARD-ST. AND No. 16 MERCER, NEW-YORK, August 3, 1861.

Proposals will be received at this office for furnishing, by contract, Army Wagon Harness.

The proposals should state the price at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, and the price at which they can be delivered at this dépôt, the number which can be made by the bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The harness must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns:

Four-mule harness as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 6 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 14 inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 3 feet 11 inches long, 2½ inches wide; stay pieces 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 5 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, tie straps, 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side 2 feet 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a two-inch buckle; short side 1 foot 5 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS, 18 to 19 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ¾ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 11½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; nose piece 11 inches long, 1 inch wide; blinds 6 inches long, 5½ inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; butts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 lbs. to the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 16 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron, with T on one end, weight 7½ to 8 lbs. per pair. Twisted or straight.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 22 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 3 iron. Twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 1 inch long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot, No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap. Twisted.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle, ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horsehide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, surcingle 7 feet 3 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with a 2½ inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inch wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle. Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inch wide, with 1¼-inch buckle, stirrups, malleable iron, tinned, bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ pounds to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO COLLARS, 17½ to 18 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO NECK STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP STRAPS.—Back strap 5 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip Straps each 2 feet 4 inches long, 1½ inch wide, each with a hook at one end.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 4 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the centre to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅞ inch wide, with a buckle at one end, and an 8-inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse-hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 22—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 18 inches wide, 17 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

Four-horse Harness, as follows, to wit:

WHEEL.

TWO QUILORS.—Breech straps, 3 feet 8 inches long, 3½ inches wide, sewed into 4-inch rings of ⅜ inch iron; hip straps, 4 feet long, 3 inches wide; stay pieces, 2 feet 2 inches long, 3 inches wide, with 1½ inch buckles; cross straps to buckle into stay pieces, 6 feet long, 1½ inch wide; side straps, 5 feet 6 inches long, 1½ inch wide; the straps 15 inches long, ½ inch wide, tapering to a point.

TWO BELLY BANDS.—Long side, 2 feet 4 inches long, 2 inches wide, with a 2-inch buckle; short side, 1 foot 6 inches long and 2 inches wide.

TWO HAIR COLLARS.—22 to 23 inches long, with double straps and safe leathers and buckles ⅞ inch wide.

TWO PAIR OF STRONG HAMES to suit, made of white oak root, ironed with hooks, breast rings 1½ inch square, staples and line rings.

TWO PAIR OF HAME STRAPS.—Lower one 5 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide; upper one 4 feet 6 inches long, ⅜ inch wide, of alum tanned leather.

TWO BRIDLES.—Crown piece 2 feet 2 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; cheek pieces each 10 inches long, 1¼ inch wide; front piece 12½ inches long, 1¼ inch wide; stay pieces, from blinds to crown pieces, 16 inches long, 1½ inch wide; nose piece 12 inches long, 1 inch wide, blinds 6 inches long, 6 inches wide; reins, long side 4 feet 2 inches long, 1 inch wide; short side 2 feet long, 1 inch wide, with 1 inch buckle; bitts, tinned mullen, to weigh 5 pounds the dozen.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, 2 feet 6 inches long, 2½ inches wide.

TWO PAIR TRACE CHAINS, 7 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted or straight, with T on one end, weight 9 pounds per pair.

ONE PAIR OF BREAST CHAINS, 28 inches long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 2 iron, twisted.

TWO NECK STRAPS, 3 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle.

TWO NECK CHAINS, 4 feet 6 inches long, 14 links to the foot twisted No. 4 iron, T and loop to be riveted on to the neck strap, swivel in the chain.

ONE SADDLE, made on Attakapas tree, head, gullet and cantle ironed, covered in the usual way with half-tanned horse-hide; flaps 20 inches long, 16 inches wide, surcingle 7 feet 5 inches long, 2½ inches wide, with 2½-inch buckle on one end, to be fastened to the saddle by being riveted to two curved straps 1½ inches wide; these straps are placed one on each side of the saddle-tree, one end is tied to the front part of the bar, the other end to the extension of the bar behind the cantle, Spanish saddle fashion; stirrup leathers 4 feet 7 inches long, 1¼ inches wide, with 1¼-inch buckle; stirrups malleable iron tinned bolt-eye pattern, to weigh 13½ lbs. to a dozen pair.

LEAD.

TWO BRIDLES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO COLLARS, 20 to 22 inches long, made the same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR OF HAMES to suit, of same material as for wheel harness, ironed, with hooks, breast-rings and line-rings, with straps as in wheel harness.

TWO NECK-STRAPS and Chains, same as for wheel harness.

TWO BELLY-BANDS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR CHAIN PIPES, same as for wheel harness.

TWO PAIR TRACE-CHAINS, same as for wheel harness.

TWO CRUPPERS AND HIP-STRAPS.—Back Strap 6 feet long, tapering from 3½ inches to 2½ inches wide. Hip-Straps with buckles each 2 feet 8 inches long, 1½ inch wide, with wrought hooks.

TWO BACK BANDS, 3 feet 7 inches long, 3½ inches wide.

TWO MARTINGALES, 4 feet long, 1½ inch wide, to buckle into the bit.

ONE COUPLING STRAP, 5 feet 6 inches long, ¾ inch wide.

ONE CHECK REIN, 4 feet 1 inch long, 1 inch wide, to buckle into the bit at each end, with a ring sewed in the center to receive the lead line.

ONE LEAD LINE, 21 feet long, ⅜ inch wide, with a buckle at one end and an 8 inch loop at the other.

ONE WHIP, heavy plaited horse hide, 6 feet 6 inches long.

ONE HORSE BRUSH, oval, of bristles, — by — inches.

ONE CURRY COMB, No. 22—8 bar.

The whole to be packed in a box about 21 inches wide, 18 inches deep, 34 inches long, made of 1-inch stuff, coopered, wood hoops or iron, as may be required.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-horse harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace chain, crupper and hip straps, back bands and coupling straps are doubled; one bearing chain 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added, and lead line to be 30 feet long.

The whole to be made of the best material, sewing to be made with good waxed thread, and subject to inspection during the process of manufacture and also when finished.

When 6-mule harness is required, the lead collars, bridles, hames, neck straps, belly bands, chain pipes, trace-chains, crupper and hip straps, back band, and coupling-straps, are doubled; one bearing chain, 3 feet long, 14 links to the foot, of No. 4 iron, with a T on each end added, and lead line to be 28 feet long.

Proposals will also be received for making and delivering ambulance harness for two or four mule or horse teams,—a specification of which will be hereafter furnished.

Forms of proposals and guarantees will be furnished upon application to this office, and none will be considered that do not conform thereto.

The privilege is reserved by and for the United States of rejecting any proposal that may be deemed extravagant.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope inclosing them, "Proposals for furnishing Army Wagon and Ambulance Harness," and addressed to

Major D. H. VINTON, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS.

The Navy Department will receive offers from parties who are able to execute work of this kind, and who are engaged in it, of which they will furnish evidence with their offer, for the construction of one or more IRON-CLAD STEAM VESSELS-OF-WAR, either of iron or of wood and iron combined, for sea or river service, to be of not less than ten nor over sixteen feet draught of water; to carry an armament of from eighty to one hundred and twenty tons weight, with provisions and stores for from one hundred and sixty-five to three hundred persons, according to armament, for sixty days, with coal for eighty days. The smaller draught of water, compatible with other requisites, will be preferred. The vessel to be rigged with two masts, with wire rope standing rigging, to navigate at sea.

A general description and drawings of the vessel, armor, and machinery, such as the work can be executed from, will be required.

The offer must state the cost and the time for completing the whole, exclusive of armament and stores of all kinds, the rate of speed proposed, and must be accompanied by a guarantee for the proper execution of the contract, if awarded.

Persons who intend to offer are requested to inform the Department of their intention before the 15th August, instant, and to have their propositions presented within twenty-five days from this date.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1861.—PROPOSALS WILL be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Trustees, New-York Fire Department, until the 10th day of August, 12 o'clock M., for two hundred and fifty tons, more or less, best quality red ash stove coal, to be delivered in tons and half tons in New-York City.

Also, about fifty tons, more or less, the same as above, to be delivered in Williamsburgh and Brooklyn.

The delivery to take place between 1st day of November, 1861, ending with the 30th day of April, 1862, inclusive.

The undersigned will reserve the right to reject any and all proposals in their judgment not for the best interest of the Department.

ROBT. McGINNIS, No. 5 Depeyster-st.,
SAMUEL B. THOMPSON, No. 51 Beekman-st.,
JAMES BAREMORE, No. 66 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS FOR SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1861.

In conformity with the act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction and equipment of twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

The load draft of water not to exceed six feet nine inches, to be armed with two rifled guns, of 7,000 lbs. each, one at each end of the vessel; also, with two 12-pounder howitzers; the complement to be one hundred persons, with provisions for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons of water in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a post.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number,) United States screw steam-sloops in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, HEAD-QUARTERS, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY next, Aug. 10, 1861, at 12 M., for furnishing the following articles for the Volunteer Troops to rendezvous at the several dépôts in this State, under General Order No. 78:

10,000 pairs Army Shoes (sewed.)
20,000 pairs (all wool) Army Stockings.
20,000 (all wool) Army Shirts, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
20,000 (all wool) Army Drawers, (as per sample in Quartermaster-General's Office.)
5,000 pairs (all wool) Army Blankets, (weight, eight pounds to the pair.)

Each bidder in his proposal will state the names, address and responsibility of two or more persons proposed as sureties, who shall, upon acceptance of the same, sign the requisite bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

As above contracts are made for supplying the United States Troops, payments will be made when funds are furnished and provided by the General Government for such purpose.

The Quartermaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all of the proposals, should he consider them inconsistent with the interests of the United States.

CUYLER VAN VECHTEN, Quartermaster-General, State of New-York.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, July 18, 1861.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 13th day of August, 1861, for the removal of the crib, block or unfinished pier south of Pier No. 1, North River. The proposals must be accompanied with names of sureties. For information as to particulars and terms of contract, apply at this office between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

$9,000, $20,000, AND $25,000 TO LOAN on approved City property, worth at least $17,000. Written application for the same to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., will be attended to.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURGH.—Fare 50 Cents. Excursion Tickets, 75 Cents. Steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st.; Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, returning, will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock. Sing Sing, 4 o'clock. Yonkers, 5:30.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 11, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 11, 4½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 5 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1 P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 14, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 10 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 18, 7 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 18, 3½ P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 7½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 10, 4½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
Monday, Aug. 12, 12 M.	Monday, Aug. 12, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 13, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 15, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 16, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 15, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 19, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 19, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR GLEN COVE, GLENWOOD, ROSLYN, MANHASSET, SANDS' POINT, GREAT NECK and WHITESTONE.—The Long Island North Shore Transportation Company's elegant new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH will leave New-York EVERY AFTERNOON, Sunday excepted, at 4 o'clock, from Pier No. 26 East River, east side of Peck-slip, for the above-named landings.

Returning, will leave as follows:

Roslyn,	6:30 A. M.	Sands' Point,	7:35 A. M.
Glen Wood,	6:35 A. M.	Great Neck,	7:55 A. M.
Mott's Dock	6:45 A. M.	Whitestone,	8:05 A. M.
Glen Cove,	7:15 A. M.		

Fare 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The well known steamboat KEYPORT will leave pier foot of Robinson-st. SUNDAY, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning will leave Keyport at 3½ o'clock P. M. On SATURDAY, Aug. 10, the steamboat KEYPORT will make an excursion to Keyport, leaving Robinson-st. at 4 o'clock P. M. and Keyport at 6½ P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.

" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M. Favorable terms made with excursion parties.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7.30 A. M. making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50, deck, $1.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.30 A. M., 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6 15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9.15, 11 A. M., 1.30, 3.15, 4 15, 5.15, 6 15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return $1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return 60
To Patterson's Grove and return 50
To Port Monmouth and return 44

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND.—Fare six cents by the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry.

GUIDE TO CAMPS.—To reach Camp Washington, (President's Life Guard,) Camp Seward, at old Quarantine Grounds, (Clinton Rifles,) and Scott Rifles at Silver Lake, leave boat at first landing.

To reach Camp Scott and Camp Decker, change boats at first landing; for Camp Scott direct, (no extra charge.) Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On fine Sundays every half hour to 7½ P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7 15 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8 10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7 30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8 30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7 45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9 00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7 50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, under the name of NOYES & TRACY, and will continue business at No. 60 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE,
CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD,
ELBRIDGE T. GERRY.

July 16, 1861.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.—AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH GLASGOW.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

The first-class, powerful, Clyde-built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. CRAIG, will sail from QUEBEC, FOR GLASGOW, on TUESDAY, AUG. 20. Rates of passage from NEW-YORK, including ocean passage and free ticket by way of LAKE CHAMPLAIN TO MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, are as follows: Saloon, Cabin, $70; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, found with cooked provisions, $30.

The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, Capt. Scott, will sail on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

For passage, apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 87 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK,

Or to G. & D. SHAW, MONTREAL.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 17, The United States Mail STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander. Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Aug. 17, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Sept. 14.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.

Cape May, cabin $2 00
Philadelphia, cabin 2 00
Philadelphia, steerage 1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander. BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

FOR HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST.

The completely armed United States Mail steamship MARION, Capt. GEO. A. COLE, will positively leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana, touching at Key West to land mails and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

A rare opportunity for travelers. The splendid British iron steamship ROYAL BRIDE, THOMAS SMITH, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on 10th inst.

This ship has excellent accommodations for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate of passage, $65. Apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, Aug. 10.
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, Aug. 17.
ETNA .... SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	34
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100, second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 1 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4 15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2.15 and 3 30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5 45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express, 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11 25 A. M., and 3:59 and 5 25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3 30 P. M. for Greenport, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5 30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3 30, 4 30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4 30, 5 30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James-slip.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.

TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

POSITIVELY
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY
[illegible] the last opportunity which can be afforded the public of witnessing the
CELEBRATED EXTRAVAGANZA,
already performed for more than
EIGHT CONSECUTIVE MONTHS,
during which period it has been witnessed by over
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, AUG. 10, 1861,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
THE SEVEN SISTERS;
OR,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
[illegible]
TO-NIGHT (Saturday)
O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'Flannigan (with song) .... Mr. Florence
After which
A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.
Fanny (assuming 6 characters,) .... Mrs. Florence
O'Leary .... Mr. Florence
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
GEORGE CHRISTY and his incomparable Troupe
APPEAR NIGHTLY IN SIXTEEN DIFFERENT ACTS.
Reëngagement of the TYROLEAN WARBLERS.
BULLS AND BEARS IN WALL-ST.
Local Songs, Banjo Solos, Burlesque Operas.
Doors open at 7, commence at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—THE GALLANT Seventy-ninth New-York Highland Regiment. Grand Monster Musical Festival and Picnic at Jones' Wood, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, 1861. The entire proceeds to form the basis of a fund for the support of the families of the killed and disabled members of the above regiment. A responsible Committee has been appointed. Admission ticket, 25 cents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT NO bills hereafter will be paid by this Department for articles furnished, or for any services rendered, to any Officer, Regiment or Company, unless such claim is based on written authority from this office.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John H. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew B. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 13, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861. }
The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. }
I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT Messrs. GELPKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, of the City of New-York, have assigned all their property to MORRIS K. JESUP and JOSEPH HERZFELD, of the City of New-York, in trust for the payment of their debts. The office of the assignees is at No. 82 Broadway, where all claims are to be presented and all payments to be made.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, No. 51 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1861.

ALL DULY AUTHORIZED CLAIMS against the New-York State Quartermasters' Department at this dépôt must be presented at once at this office for settlement.

C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief and Acting Ass't. Quartermaster-Gen.

THE CREDITORS OF VOLNEY ELLIOTT are hereby notified to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of September, as a dividend will then be made of all funds in their hands.

BEATTY & MITCHELL, Assignees of VOLNEY ELLIOTT, No. 231 Washington-st.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, Aug. 8, 1861.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY WILL close on the 12th, and reopen on the 26th inst. The Reading-room will remain open as usual. By order of the Board of Directors.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Recording Secretary.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the end of August.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.

AMHERST WIGHT, JR., Executor of the last will and testament of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.

Je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against estate of JOHN MARSHALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Beebe, Dean & Donohue, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 18, 1861.

CATHARINE MARSHALL, Administratrix.

ja19-law6mS*

IN PERSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BARRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 11 and 16 Catherine Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Oct. 25, 1860.

JOEL D. CORNELL, Administrator.

n17 law6mS*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

UNION CAMP-MEETING, NOW IN PROGRESS, ten minutes' walk from Elm Park, S. I.—beautiful grove, good place to do and get good; faithful laborers, ministers and laymen earnestly invited to attend. Refreshments on the ground. Boats leave foot of Cortland-st. 8 and 11 A. M. Fare 6 cents. "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob."

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SUITE of second-hand drawing-room furniture, consisting of chairs, couch and table. Address, stating how long in use and price, B. W., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Europa's Mails.

Lord Palmerston's Speech in Parliament on the Slave-trade.

The Particulars of the London Homicide.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston from Halifax yesterday morning, and her mails reached this City last evening. There is no news additional to that telegraphed from Halifax and published on Thursday morning. We give below, however, such extracts from our English files as are of general interest.

IMPORTANT FROM PARIS.

Three New Pamphlets on the American Question—Why they were Written, and What they Contain—The Old Secession Arguments Reiterated.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 26, 1861.

The book has given birth to three pamphlets on the American question—all from the prolific press of DENTU, of the Palais Royal, who appears now to enjoy a complete monopoly of this kind of thing. I send you these pamphlets, in order that you may review them, if you think it worth the while; but they are not of the *first force*, as the French say—neither of them—and are not destined to arrest the planetary system in its daily motions. I can well include the three in the same criticism, for the reason that they are all written in aid of the sinking slave Confederacy, and all seem to be inspired from the same source.

The first of these pamphlets is anonymous, and is entitled *The American Revolution Unveiled.* I asked M. DENTU the name of the author, and he replied that he could only say that it was a diplomat—which diplomat is probably one of JEFF. DAVIS' agents at Paris. In fact, nobody but a Southern Secessionist could have invented the word "revolution" in such a connection; while as for the word "unveiled," a word so suggestive on the covers of books concerning Jesuits, the Inquisition, and similar horrors, I suppose it was put there to catch the eye and a ready sale. You may readily imagine, however, how startling such a title would be to an American on first view, in a foreign shop window, and especially as in this case it lay exposed at the side of a book with a flaming red and black cover, entitled *Secreta Monita; or, The Secret Orders of the Jesuits Unveiled.*

On turning over the first leaf, however, we find the following high-sounding dedication, which prepares the mind for the rest of the book.

To His Excellency Jefferson Davis, by the National Will President of the Confederate States of America:

EXCELLENCY: Grave events have carried you into the Presidential Chair of the new Southern Confederacy. Europe, astonished to see crumbling to pieces the American Union, has need of being enlightened on the causes of this great perturbation and of being reassured on its consequences. Already the choice of yourself as the bearer of the heavy responsibility of power, your long and honorable career, are a sure guarantee that after having gained the independence of your country, you will know how to insure its prosperity and to develop its exterior relations in a manner to found, by profiting by the experience of the past, an imperishable Government. This hope, which the Confederate States nourish with reason, it is indispensable to induce Europe to share without reserve. To accomplish this is the object of the following pages.

PARIS, July, 1861.

Then follows thirty-two octavo pages of matter made up from the well known arsenal of secession argument, the drift of which is to prove the decadence of the North and the greatness of the South, and the advantage to France and England of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Here is an extract from the book, and what is worse, the extract is borrowed in substance from a French book on America, by M. CARLIER:

"Their ideas of morality (the people of the Northern States) do not cede in anything to their religious hypocrisy; they demolish without mercy and burn if necessary the houses of public girls, in the name of morality and by the sanction of Lynch law; but they permit their wives and daughters to indulge in *flirtations*, that is to say, a refinement of coquetry which results in a depravation of the heart, and only stops at a prostitution of the body. Marriage is for them an affair of convenience; they marry and are divorced with the same facility as one takes and quits a mistress in Europe."

After such an argument as that, the immoral people of the North may as well cave in; the Southern Confederacy is sure to be recognized.

The author of the pamphlet quotes, and lays great stress upon the article of the *Patrie*, published a month ago, and copied into the *Moniteur*, in which a comparison was made between the recognition of Italy and the Southern Confederacy. You recollect the article, and you may estimate the weakness of the whole book by the fact that the author clings to this with great tenacity. Of course, gentlemen, when the North gets done with the South, the new Confederacy will be recognized, if there is any Confederacy to recognize.

The author concludes his pamphlet by the following summing up:

"The struggle has commenced. If the South triumphs, her victory will liberate her forever from a system of commercial vassalage ruinous to her growth; but if the fate of arms should replace her under the Governmental yoke against which she will struggle to the last extremity, and to which she is decided never to submit, her defeat will be the signal of the destruction of her agricultural productions; it will drag with it her ruin, and the rebound will be felt in Europe with most disastrous results, since it will dry up the sources from whence she draws her raw materials, now become an element of labor of the first order, as the indispensable base of the fabrication of objects of the first necessity. Can France and England afford to find themselves suddenly deprived of the cotton which aliments their mills? Such is, however, the fearful problem which will rise up the day after the victory of the North. Providence will not permit it, and the long-seeing mind of NAPOLEON III. will not fall into an error on the importance of a question which interests in so high a degree the prosperity of his people, and of which the only practicable and equitable solution, according to us, is to be found in the independence of the Confederate States of America."

The next pamphlet in the list is entitled *The American Question;* followed by an Appendix on Cotton, Tobacco and the general commerce of the former United States. By M. ERNEST BELLOT DES MINIERES. [48 large pages with polyglot texts.] I do not know the author of this book, but presume him to be a Louisianian. On looking over these pages one wonders how the censors of the Press, ignorant as they may be of American affairs, ever allowed such a tissue of fallacies and absurdities to be placed before the public. If the book had been written in some back-country printing office in Louisiana or Mississippi, and for county readers solely, one could have comprehended such a publication; but to be written at Paris, where plenty of light is to be had, and where many of the readers of the book may happen to know both sides of the question, the thing becomes incomprehensible. To show the reader the justness of these criticisms, it is only necessary to make a few citations:

"Mr. LINCOLN tried to get a loan (that of two months ago) and failed, while the Southern Confederacy asked for one which was taken at a premium. She voted a second one, which was taken in advance."

The writer does not say he has heard these things; he uses no sort of qualification whatever. He asserts them broadly as facts.

Again:

"The prosperity of the South, which has not in the least diminished during the present crisis, can afford these extraordinary outlays."

"The South, which has not such enormous expenses, since her people are at home, may give a forfeit. As the most important, is her cotton, on which she may borrow annually more than a milliard of francs. She will sell her cotton to Europe, and Europe will know how to get the cotton she has bought."

"The resistance of the South surprises and disconcerts the North."

"The Southern is a better soldier than the Northern."

"As soon as the fright and first excitement of the North shall have given place to reflection, it will be easy for her people to see the absurdity and the folly of the war."

"The South has more soldiers at her disposition than the North."

"Nearly all the officers of the Regular Army are from the South, and have returned there."

"The fleets of the North can do the South no harm." [The writer has probably not heard of the blockade.]

"The North is totally wanting in money and credit."

"The North is tributary to the South, and owes to her all that she is."

"The West sympathizes with the South by means of its family ties."

"The South is our natural friend, the North our natural enemy, on account of its affinites for England."

"In the South men are most honest; there, consideration is only accorded to honesty and moral value."

"The Southron is superior intellectually to the Northern."

"Southern women are more like French women."

"France is naturally called to intervene in favor of the South."

"The North depends upon the South for all that is necessary to her marine."

"A pacific solution would conclude everything."

"The intervention of France would be received with transports of joy."

"Mr. LINCOLN and his *braves* cannot prevent the recognition of the South by the European Powers."

"Europe will be brought to this by the force of things. Let not France be beaten in the race by England."

But enough of this sort of thing. I send you the book, with the advice to hand it over for publication in the columns of *Vanity Fair.* (No offence, of course, is meant to this paper.)

The third pamphlet in the series is entitled *The American Confederation. A Review of its Past. Conjectures. Suggestions.* By M. J. F. MILLIROUX. The author of this work attempts to explain for the French public the causes and the *rationale* of the present quarrel in the United States, the motives of each side in the quarrel, and its probable termination. But the author everywhere betrays his Southern proclivities, and terminates in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France. The book abounds in abuse of Americans. He says, among other things, that an American is a man withou honor TOCQUEVILLE, before him, said so.

All these books make the best use possible of Mr. LINCOLN's declaration in Congress in 1848, in favor of the principle of the sovereignty of the States and the right of revolution.

The best criticism that could be made on the collection is a remark made here the other day by a Southern gentleman, to the effect that he would give his whole fortune if France or England could be induced to interfere. The whole affair lies in that very small nut-shell.

It is nevertheless pitiable and humiliating, if either of these gentlemen claim allegiance to any part of the American soil, to see them thus dragging under the eyes of a foreign nation, and in a foreign tongue, such a fearfully big washing of dirty linen. For even if the gross and monstrous charges which are there piled up against a portion of the American people were true, they ought to recollect that but a very short time ago they still boasted in the face of the French people of the greatness of the United States and of its whole people; and what will be worse to them, they ought to recollect that in a short time they will be brought back again to the position from which they started. It is crime enough to practice treason in one's own country but the crime is intensified when the individual carries his treason abroad and spreads it out as an honor before the people of another country, thereby aiding the belief and urging on the cry that Republican institutions are a failure. If the Southern rebellion is an incomprehensible thing at home, this joining of hands between men born on American soil and the enemies of Republican institutions in Europe, is something still more incomprehensible.

MALAKOFF.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

Remarks of Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons.

Lord PALMERSTON'S remarks on the Slave-trade, a brief abstract of which was given in our dispatch from Halifax, were as follows:

I am bound to say that I think the House and the country are under obligations to my honorable friend who brought forward this motion, because this is a subject of the deepest interest; and it is impossible that this House can too often or too strongly express its opinions in condemnation of the continuance of this abominable traffic. [Hear, hear.] The truth is, that the abolition of the Slave-trade, although it may be, and, in some instances, has been brought about, as in the case of Brazil, by the exercise of force, cannot be wholly extinguished except by the progress of opinion, not only in the minds of different Governments, but in the minds of the different nations which they rule. [Hear.] I regret to say that of late years there has been a relapse on the part of our neighbors on the other side of the Channel. France very early abolished the Slave-trade. France not many years ago abolished Slavery in her colonies; and we had reason to hope that the French nation and Government, being thoroughly convinced that Slavery and the Slave-trade were abominations, and having determined to get rid of both, there was no danger whatever of their backsliding. But the first symptom of a relapse was seen when the French Government, under M. GUIZOT, refused to ratify the convention for the mutual right of search which was negotiated by Lord ABERDEEN, it refusal being grounded on some motion made in the French Assembly. That was, no doubt, an indication of a retrograde movement in opinion. Then came, four or five years ago, the Regis contract for the emigration of so-called free laborers into a French colony, but which was nothing more nor less than the Slave-trade in its purest and simplest form, at least as far as the acquisition of the laborers was concerned. It was the Slave-trade in the beginning of the process, though not entirely so in itself, because when these unhappy creatures were landed in a French colony they were apprenticed against their will, subjected to regulations which rendered them liable to degrading punishments, and otherwise made to feel that they were in a state far from one of freedom, although the French law did not acknowledge the system of Slavery. The manner in which these negroes were caught was exactly the same as that in which the Spanish and the Portuguese got their slaves in order to send them to Cuba. It was said, indeed, that they were ransomed, and were to be set free, and documents were given to them which professed to be certificates of their emancipation. But they were obtained in the first instance by persons who sold them to the French by all those means of force, of violence, and fraud by which slaves were and still are procured for the Spanish market at Cuba. This, unfortunately was the result of the ascendency gained in French councils by the colonial interest. That ascendency was paramount; and for a long time the French Government was deaf to all the remonstrances made to them by the Government of England, pointing out that this was the Slave-trade, and contrary to every principle by which they had openly promulgated their resolution to abide. At last the French Government put an end to that system, provided other means could be obtained by which the additional supply of labor required in the French colonies could be procured. The only means by which we could at all assist in procuring labor was by allowing the French to obtain coolies from our possessions in India; and the question was whether we would give them that permission on condition that the Regis contract should be put a stop to. I should say that two years ago the French Government, upon the urgent representations of the Queen's Government, did put down the exportation of the so-called free laborers at the Western Coast of Africa, but it still continued on the East Coast. There were great objections, such as those referred to in the course of this discussion, to our allowing these French colonists to go to our territories in India for the purpose of obtaining coolies. No doubt, it was liable to this objection—that improper means might be resorted to for, as it is called, kidnapping the coolies; and therefore it was necessary to establish regulations by which you should be sure that those laborers who went did so of their own good-will, that they should not be overcrowded or otherwise ill-treated during the voyage, and that they should be well used when they reached the Island of Réunion, or the French West Indies. These matters were the subject of long and difficult negotiations, because we had to contend with the peculiar interests of those who thought it better and cheaper to go on with the existing plan. The Emperor's advisers felt that the system was a bad one, and were anxious to coöperate with us to put an end to it. Accordingly, a treaty has been recently concluded by which, under certain regulations, the French colonists are entitled to bring coolies from India into the French colonies. It has been said that we give everything, and get nothing. [Hear.] That is not exactly the case. It is quite true, I permit the exportation from India to take place at once, while the French Government does not engage to stop the Regis contract until 1862—a period to which they are bound to allow that contract to continue in force. We might have said, "We will not allow you to get coolies while you are carrying out this contract. That point was considered, and it was decided, rightly as I believe, not to act upon that view. We felt that they would not get a less number of negroes if we refused them coolies; but that, on the contrary, it was probable if we allowed them to have coolies immediately, they would find them better laborers, more subordinate, and cheaper than negroes, and in proportion as they obtained coolies, so they would obtain fewer negroes; and, therefore, our object being to put an end to the abominations of the African trade, I think we were right in opening the supply of coolies at once to the French Colonists. I am not sure whether that Convention has been ratified, but when it is it will, of course, be laid on the table of the House. There is no doubt that the crime of Slave-trade does exist still, and to a great extent; but, omitting for the moment all question of the Regis contract, it is chiefly confined to the supply of Cuba. Now, how is that carried out, and how have we been prevented from putting an end to it? It arises from the corruption of all the authorities in Cuba, and the apathy of the Spanish Government at Madrid. We have remonstrated; we have sent proofs that the Slave-trade is enormously carried on—that Captains-General go out poor and return rich. We were met by assurances that the orders sent out would be better observed, and that there was every disposition on the part of the Spanish Government to fulfill their treaty engagements. Of course we are obliged to take the answer, especially when it admits the treaty obligations, and declares the intention of the Spanish Government to observe them. Then, in Cuba, when our Consul sends proofs to the Captain-General that a cargo of slaves has been landed at such a time and place, and calls upon him to punish the offenders, the Captain-General says he will make inquiries, and after a certain time he reports that he has made inquiries, and is unable to trace any proof that a landing has been effected; and when he is requested to search certain plantations to which it is suspected the slaves have been removed, he replies that he has not the power to do so conferred upon him by the Home Government. So, we have Cuba setting up Madrid, and Madrid setting up Cuba against us. That is a disgraceful thing for a country like Spain, and I believe that at last they feel it to be so, as they have lately sent additional ships to watch the coast of Cuba, in fulfillment of their treaty obligations. It is quite true that the importation of slaves into Cuba does not take place in Spanish ships, but in ships sailing under other flags, and especially under the American flag. There are some little Portuguese shipments from the East Coast of Africa, but it is mainly carried on under the American flag. Lately there has been some little amount of Slave-trade carried on under the French flag, but not to any great extent. We have been constantly remonstrating with the American Government against that prostitution of their flag. In one piece of correspondence I told them that a piece of bunting ought not to be a national passport. They took offence at that, and said I had insulted their flag. It was not the expression that nettled them, but the reproach that their flag was prostituted to base purposes. We tried to persuade them to grant a mutual right of search, but we were unsuccessful. We tried other plans, and at last we proposed to Mr. BUCHANAN that English and American cruisers should sail in company, and when any ship under the American flag should be taken with slaves on board, she should be prize to the American cruiser, and treated according to the American law, but when a ship was taken without a flag or papers with slaves on board she should be prize to the British cruiser, and be subject to our law. That proposal seemed too well calculated to accomplish its purpose to be accepted by the American Government, and accordingly it was declined. The honorable member for Galway says that now that the North and the South are at variance is the time to get the assistance of the North against the South. It is quite true that at the time of the disruption of the Union—if we may assume it to have taken place—or before this civil contest broke out, it was the influence of the South which prevailed at Washington—[hear, hear]—and prevented the Government there from accepting any of the offers we made for the purpose of enlisting the support of the United States Government in the execution of their treaty engagements. There is a treaty engagement by which they are bound to coöperate with us for the suppression of the Slave Trade. For a time they sent one or two small vessels to the Coast of Africa, and lately they have increased the number. But this I have observed, that when an American cruiser is commanded by a Captain from the South, no effective assistance whatever is given us for the suppression of the Slave Trade. [Hear.] The Southern Captain shuts his eyes to what is going on, and runs off to Madeira for supplies of water; but the cruisers commanded by captains from the North do give us very effective and vigilant coöperation. [Hear.] That would lead to the hope, no doubt, that if the turn of events should give to the North a more sovereign existence, possibly the spirit of the North would prevail over the influence which hitherto has controlled them, and although most of the cruisers were fitted out at New-York and at Boston, and, perhaps, with capital from the North, yet it was the spirit of the South which animated these expeditions. With a view to the suppression of this crime we have urged upon the Government of Portugal to exert its authority more effectually upon the eastern coast of Africa; but, as has been truly observed, the Portuguese possesssions on the eastern coast are of enormous extent, thinly populated, and the ports are separated by immense distances, while the authorities there are far removed from the observation of the Government at Lisbon, with every opportunity for yielding to corruption and bribery, and therefore it is very difficult for the Lisbon Government to control what goes on there. I am informed by our Minister that Government is doing all in its power to put an end to the evil. Whatever may be said of the Government of Spain, I have no doubt of the sincerity of that of Portugal in exerting all the means in its power to accomplish this purpose. I do not even despair of seeing the Portuguese Government adopt some measures for prospective emancipation. Portugal has no interest in the Slave-trade, but quite the reverse. Her possessions lie in Africa—they want all the labor for cultivation and improvement that the population will afford, and every man sent away is a man withdrawn from the development of the natural resources of the country. Spain is in a different position. Her colonies import labor from other places, and in their narrow and erroneous view every slave imported is so much gain. The honorable gentleman opposite wants us to revert to a differential duty between slave-grown and free-grown sugar. That question has been frequently discussed, and Parliament has made up its mind that such a plan is not desirable, as evasion would be easy, and, if applied to sugar, the principle must be extended to slave-grown cotton, tobacco, and other articles. [Hear, hear.] As to the particular point of establishing a consul at Mozambique, I am inclined to agree that it would have little reference to the Slave Trade. Mozambique is an unhealthy situation, and there would be difficulty in inducing a consul to go, and in insuring his continued residence. [Hear, hear.] Our Consul has been withdrawn from Mozambique, but at the same time the expediency of his return is a fair subject for consideration, and I can assure the House that my noble friend, (Lord J. RUSSELL,) who is as eager and as anxious as any man can be to put an end to this abominable crime, [hear,] will give to this and every other method of putting a stop to it the fullest consideration. My noble friend and myself and every member of the Government are most anxious to complete the work—I will say the noble work—in which this country has been engaged for so many years. [Hear.] Cuba is now the only plague-spot in the world, for I do not believe that there is any real importation of slaves in the Southern States of America. Cuba, I repeat, is the only real plague-spot, and I hope that by some means or other we may be able, if not entirely to put an end, at least greatly to check and ultimately to put an end to the abominable practice of the Slave-trade. [Cheers.]

THE LONDON HOMICIDE.

The Murray and Roberts Affair—Conclusion of the Investigation—The Mystery Solved by a Woman.

From the London Times, July 26.

Yesterday morning, the inquiry into this mystery was resumed before Mr. BEDFORD. The interest evinced in the proceedings throughout seemed to be deeper yesterday than on any other occasion. It was probably owing to the knowledge that both Mrs. MURRAY and Mrs. ROBERTS would be examined, that this intense curiosity was manifested. Before the Jury had even assembled, every part of the room was densely crowded, and there were groups of people hanging about the Hospital all day, anxious to ascertain the least news of what was passing inside. Owing to the absolute necessity which existed for keeping out the noise of passing traffic, all the windows were tightly closed. Under such circumstances, the atmosphere of the Court was almost stifling, and the proceedings were frequently interrupted for a few minutes, when both Coroner and Jury were exhausted by heat and impure air, and the windows opened. But the relief obtained by a constant repetition of these exedients was but trifling after all.

The Jury having answered to their names, the inquiry was resumed with the evidence of several witnesses.

Mr. Sleigh here asked if the widow of the deceased was in attendance, and, she not having then arrived, Mr. Humphreys said he would not waste the time of the Court, but would at once proceed with the examination of Mrs. Murray.

Mrs. Murray was accordingly called upon, and the excitement among the crowded audience to hear and see her became more intense. She was brought into Court by a friend, and was given a seat at the foot of the table. She was dressed plainly but very well, in the ordinary walking dress which would be worn by a lady of means and position. She wore a thick black veil over her face, and appeared to be in such [illegible] state of nervous agitation as with difficulty to keep herself from fainting or going into hysterics. Her distress was so deep that it was quite painful to look at her. When asked by the Coroner for her name she replied, after an effort at self-control, with the question, "Must I give my real name?" The Coroner said it was certainly necessary she should do so, when she said, in so low a tone of voice as to be all but inaudible, "My name is ANNE MARIA MOODIE." The Coroner then said he must request her to raise the veil, which almost entirely concealed her face. After a minute's hesitation she did so, and disclosed the features of a remarkably pretty woman, apparently 25 or 26 years of age. When all eyes were directed on her she began to cry, and became still more agitated. One of the medical gentlemen connected with the hospital stood by her, and when overcome, as she frequently was in giving her evidence, administered *sal volatile* and water, or gave her salts to smell. She gave her evidence in a low tone of voice, but with an evident effort to be clearly understood. At times, however, when referring to Major MURRAY, her hysterical attacks overtook her, and she made an effort to conclude her statement in gasps that were almost unintelligible, until she entirely broke down. Her statement was exactly as follows: My name is Anne Maria Moodie, and I live at Elm Lodge, Tottenham. I am a single woman,—that is, I mean that I have never been married. (The witness concluded this last remark with difficulty, and cried bitterly when it was made.) I have known the deceased between three and four years. I have often been to his rooms in Northumberland-street. I was last there on the Wednesday before this affair took place. They were untidy then; they always were untidy, with papers all over the floor. I do not know Major Murray. (Witness here again burst into tears for some minutes.) Major Murray was never in deceased's company; never, never. I am certain they never spoke to each other. I am certain Major Murray never even heard his name; but I am certain deceased knew Major Murray by sight, but Major Murray did not know him. About two years since the Major and I were walking down past the Horse Guards. We went past Westminster Abbey to the new railway bridge then building over the river. We stood there and watched them at work upon it. We then came back by the water side to the Horse Guards, and the Major put me into an Atlas omnibus at Charing-cross. It was then about 4 o'clock. About a week after that, I went to deceased's chambers on business, and he said to me: "So you walk about town with gentlemen who don't choose to offer you their arm." I replied I walked with no one who was ashamed to offer me his arm, and if he had seen me with any one, he had seen me with the Major. He then said he had seen me with a gentleman go down past the Horse Guards, that he watched us to the corner of the Abbey, and that he saw us go into a house—the second house of the four houses built by the Abbey corner. Deceased said he then took a cab, and remained in it till we came out back again. He said he first saw us again as we were crossing the road by the hotel. He said he allowed us to pass him, and then got out of the cab, and followed us to Charing-cross, and there saw the Major put me in an Atlas, and he then followed the Major to No 33 Harley-street. That was all he said at that time. We had not been in any house. He merely lost us at the turning. I am certain the Major did not know deceased, but I know deceased knew him, for he told me he often followed the Major about, and had seen him go to Harley-street.

Mr. Humphreys here stated that the address in Harley-street was where the Major's mother resided, and where he himself sometimes stayed when in town.

Witness continued—No letters or correspondence of any kind ever passed between deceased and the Major. Of that I am most perfectly certain. I do not know the name of Grey at all. I never heard the deceased assume that name. I never heard the deceased express anything like ill-feeling against the Major. I never heard him make any threat against him. Deceased once told me that he had pistols, and that he might use them if I annoyed him. He said "I have pistols in the other room. If you annoy me I may use them." He never expressed any ill-feeling against Major Murray, or indeed spoke to me much about him at all.

By the Coroner—Do you know of any motive that the deceased had for wishing to get rid of the Major?

Witness—Oh, yes! *He wanted me.* I, however, never heard him express any threat. The Major resides at times at Elm Lodge with me. It is about five or six weeks ago now since deceased sent me a letter asking me to call at his office, as he wanted to see me about the Grosvenor Hotel, as he had heard that they wanted money. I have not that letter nor any of his in my possession. I destroyed them all as soon as ever I received them. I accordingly went to his office next day. Deceased asked me if the Hotel Company wanted money. I said I knew they did, about £40,000 or £50,000. Deceased said, "I think I know of a client who will shortly have that amount of money in his hands, or even more." I asked him who it was, and deceased told me it was Sir R. Anstruther. I told him there was some one who I thought was going to advance the Company the money, and that if I heard anything more about it I would let him know. A week after that I went to deceased again, and told him. [Here the witness was much overcome again, and became hysterical. The atmosphere of the Court was then quite unbearable, and, to give the witness and every one else relief, the proceedings were suspended, and all the windows thrown open for air. After an interval of some minutes, during which the witness, in spite of the heat, kept her veil down, she continued her evidence.] When I went the second time, deceased said, "If you are not certain about the money being wanted, you must let me know early." He then asked me if I would stay in his chambers alone while he went to get a time-table book. I did so, and he went out, and returned in about five minutes with a time-table, and looked for the time of the Folkestone boats, but he said they were too late and too early for the Baronet to cross by that day. He was most anxious to see Mr. Anstruther at once. Before I left he said to me, "I met the Major yesterday." I said, "Did you? Where did you see him?" He said, "He was just too late for the boat at London Bridge, and I waited with him till the next boat arrived; we both came in the same boat, and both got out at Hungerford Bridge." Deceased said, "I followed him to the Strand, I saw him make his way along Pall-mall to his club." He then said, "Is that the Major's usual way of coming to town, or does he come by rail or omnibus?" I told him he always went up by boat, though he generally came up to town by train. Deceased then asked if he got the money, how was he to let the Company know? I replied, "You ought to know business matters better than I do; go to the Secretary." Deceased said, "No, that won't do; he will get the credit of finding the money, when I ought to have it myself." I said, "Why not go to the Board?" But he replied, "That won't do, if I wrote to the Major and asked him to come to my chambers, do you think he would come?" I replied, "Write to him, and he will certainly answer your letter." He said, "If I go to his club will he see me?" I immediately begged him not to do that, and told him to write. He then asked me if the Major had taken me out anywhere since he had been at home. I told him I had not been out, but was going on the following Monday to see M. Blondin. The Major never knew of my visits to Mr. Roberts. Deceased said to me that he had never spoken to the Major. On the Wednesday before the occurrence I had occasion to go down to him again, when he returned to the subject of the money. He said that he had seen Anstruther, and that he was most anxious to lend the money. I was then going to leave him, when he said, "What a hurry you are in; can't you stay a little while?" I said, "No, I have got to visit a friend." He then said, "I saw you and the Major, with your little child and nurse, on Monday at the Crystal Palace." I replied, "Where were we sitting? I don't think it could have been us," and deceased described exactly the position in which we were. I replied, "How was it I did not see you if you were so close as you say?" I felt much annoyed that he should have watched us so close. I said to him, "What induced you to go down that day when you knew I was going?" He replied, "I took my wife and sisters down with me, and took tickets for them in the reserved seats, and thinking all of you were sure to be there I thought it would be better for me to remain outside." That was the last time I saw him alive. Before I left him he asked me when the next Board meeting would take place at the hotel. He also asked me when he should see me again, and I told him I did not know.

At the conclusion of this witness' examination, and as she rose to leave the court, there were repeated manifestations of applause which the officers were unable to suppress. The witness, however, took not the least notice of them, but dropped her veil and hurried away as quickly as she could. The inquiry was then adjourned for half an hour.

The Coroner here said that before proceeding with the examination of further witnesses, he thought it was right that the letters which had been found in the apartments of the deceased written by Mrs. Murray, should be submitted to the consideration of the jury. He was of opinion that, to a certain extent, they bore upon the case, or, at any rate, they would form *data* upon which the jury might form their opinion when they came to consider their verdict.

Mr. Sleigh and Mr. Humphreys both at once said that they had not seen the letters in question, but that if the Coroner thought proper, they were quite willing they should be read.

The letters were accordingly handed in. Those of Mrs. Murray were evidently written a considerable time since, for the ink was faded and changed in color, and the handwriting was so fine and delicate that it was not always easy to read them. The first, second and third letters of Mrs. Murray were as follows, the last only being of tolerably recent date:

5 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY.

MY DEAR SIR: This very minute I have received your kind letter, and, believe me, from my very heart, my feelings are at this present time inexpressible. Your pretty expression that "some day far hence my little treasure (and indeed she is a treasure) may step in and ask the same favor" is indeed true. And good is it of you to make every one happy about you, more especially those you love. My dear Sir, as regards the present for my baby, what can I say sufficient to show my heartfelt thanks? Could you be in the dining-room of 48 quite quick, and when, as I now am, then, perhaps, you would excuse the tears of gratitude and love that are now dropping one by one from my eyes. I assure you I *cannot* express my *heartfelt* thanks for the pleasure that your note has given me. In fact, when I first sat down to write this I fancied I could have filled sheets of paper with love to you, but somehow I now seem that my thoughts are checked, and I only want to lie my head on your shoulder and cry tears of joy (not unmixed with sorrow) for the many, many happy days I have passed with you. I shall hear when I receive the "parcel," of course. *Ever* yours,

ANNIE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9½ o'clock.

MY DEAR SIR: It is utterly impossible for me to express my thanks for the truly elegant presents you sent my darling baby last evening. The elegant cloak, the charming robes, and the darling little bonnet are of the most costly description; and again I must say that words can but feebly express my gratitude. They reached me last night a little after 10, and, believe me, I could not sleep for thinking of them. Oh, how pretty my pet will look in that darling little bonnet, so purely elegant! And then the caps, too,—the most perfect little gems of things I ever saw. I can but look at her in them, and yet in my heart I should like my pet baby to be able to look at them years hence, and see your presents, and for them to be as fresh as ever; but I hope she will live to see them, although discolored by time, and thank you far more graciously than her mamma can now find herself capable of doing. Let me see you, and I will then be able to say more; at present I am hardly quieted down. The idea of your thinking of my little darling has quite taken me aback, and may you, my dear Sir, have as many happy years in store for you and your family as we have spent days together (I think you will then have reached fourscore years) is the sincere and heartfelt wish of

Yours truly, A. M. MURRAY.

TUESDAY.

MR. ROBERTS—*Dear Sir*: As I have four places in Parliament-street to view the procession of the Queen to the Houses of Parliament, and it's more than I require, I thought perhaps some of your family would like to use them. I will be at your chambers to know the result by 12 o'clock. Yours obediently,

A. M. MURRAY.

Two letters were then put in as having been written by the deceased. The first was [illegible] rough draft of a letter found among some [illegible] without a date. The first has many [illegible] it. This arises from its having been torn [illegible] deceased. Mr. Mackenzie in his search [illegible] found the fragments, and set to work and [illegible] all together as they stand. The second [illegible] rough draught of one sent by post. [illegible] Roberts proved that the handwriting of these [illegible] his father's. They were as follows:

[illegible]

May you never experience two nights and a day such that I passed through—the sad, the just punishment for my wickedness in truth I call it. For me to attempt to say why or wherefore the act sprung into existence, is wholly without my comprehension. Could I feel that you put me back in your mind true from the recollection of what I might say, it would be especial joy. I must build upon you [illegible] to hear you say, 'How very sorry I am to learn the cause of your absence, but trust it will pass away with the least possible harm.' I am almost fearful to express a wish, lest it should be doubted after my absurd folly, but could you look within and read, I would not fear the scan, nor trouble about grieving during the search. Never again shall such a thing spring from me, and if you can by any means send me a line that will tell me of my full reinstating with you, do it. If any angry thought towards me is still on your heart, out with it; do not retain any but the cheering one. I have often heard from you how to win you—what I want to feel. My mind falters in the last attempt, but this I dare say—that, be it as it may, there's not one that lives on earth that can lay claim to being more honest and faithful in their love towards you than I. The folly of Saturday may have caused you some annoyance; but . . . . describe my torture of mind, . . . and say why have . . . . thus the almost countless . . . . rehearst the circumstances I could . . . believe it true. I have doubted it having occurred. The time between now and Saturday will droop on. I was looking forward to it, I hope, though not with anything of what I fain would hear it; but now it will pass by with this crushing remembrance, coupled with the knowledge of who is claiming you in all ways."

SATURDAY.

If I am still in 'anger' in your mind, can you forgive me?

If the expression of yours, 'you know when you are treated in a gentlemanly way,' was not levied at me, I should be pleased to know this. I do know that my folly did me out of what has by this been a great loss.

You hold my destiny, and if your anger stands, then I know but one in life to look to.

This will come to you early on Monday.

If you will bring the olive leaf, say by 2 o'clock, you will brighten that which is now gloomy.

[There is no signature to this.]

Mr. Sleigh, on Miss Moodie's letter being read, said that it was absolutely essential that that lady should be recalled. She accordingly returned to Court, and was examined by the learned counsel as to when her first letter was written acknowledging the receipt of the present for the child. She said: It was written at least about two years and a half ago. I had then known Mr. Roberts about twelve months. That was about ten months after he had made his dishonorable proposal to me. It was written from St. John's-wood, and sent by the post. I had then been to him on other than business visits, for the deceased was so mistrustful of me. He was always watching me. He watched me everywhere, and used to say I would go out with others, but never call on him. I feared him so much lest he should tell the Major that I used sometimes to call when I had no business, merely to show Roberts I did not avoid him purposely. At the time I wrote that letter I was, in truth, disgusted with him, though I feared to tell him so. I was never happy when with him, nor ever had an hour of enjoyment in his society. I never felt delighted to be with him—in my heart I never felt so.

Mr. Sleigh then read the following passage from her letter:

"Could you be in the dining-room of 48 quite quick, and when as I now am, then, perhaps, you would excuse the tears of gratitude and love that are now dropping one by one from my eyes. I assure you I *cannot* express my *heartfelt* thanks for the pleasure that your note has given me. In fact, when I first sat down to write this, I fancied I could have filled sheets of paper with love to you, but somehow I now seem that my thoughts are checked, and I only want to lay my head on your shoulder and cry tears of joy (not unmixed with sorrow) for the many, many happy days, I have passed with you."

Witness continued: I never meant a word of that. I never passed a day with Roberts at all. I have been with him two or three hours at a time. It was mere craft on my part to write so. I always feared him. I was obliged for the presents he sent, but I would, indeed, have been much rather without them. He used to complain of the cold manner I spoke to him with; so I sometimes wrote the word "dear" to keep him quiet. It was all craft on my part, for I feared him much.

By Mr. Humphrey—I considered myself in bodily fear of the deceased because I had refused to leave my home and the Major and go abroad with him entirely. Deceased used to send carriages for me to go to different places. I did not like to use them, but sometimes feared to refuse.

Witness was here handed the rough draughts of the letters found in the deceased's room. She identified them, from their subject, as draughts of letters which deceased had sent to her about three weeks before the occurrence. She had destroyed the originals. [Again, when this witness was leaving, there was the same desire shown as before to applaud her, but it was checked by the police.]

The Coroner said he thought that the time had arrived when it would be advisable to take the evidence of Major Murray on the subject.

The Jury accordingly left the Court and proceeded with the Coroner and a few others to the upper ward of the hospitals. In a little apartment partitioned off from this was Major Murray's room. It was, however, too small to admit the Jury, and arrangements had accordingly been made for taking his evidence in the ward itself. As soon as the Jury had taken their places, Dr. Canton brought in the witness. He looked very weak, though not very ill. His throat, however, was closely bandaged up, and seemed too stiff to allow him to move his head. Supported by Dr. Canton, he was taken to a chair at the end of the table round which the Jury were sitting.

The Coroner cautioned him as to the nature of the inquiry, and that he was not bound to say anything, but what he did say might, perhaps, be used against him. To this the witness replied at once, "I have nothing to disguise or conceal; I wish to tell everything I know." He then, with the most minute coolness and circumstantiality, made the following statement:

"My name is William Murray, and I live at No. 32 Harley-street and at Tottenham. I was a Major in the Tenth Hussars, but I have sold out. I know a little of what has passed in the Court below, but not much, for I have seen no paper. On Friday morning, the 12th, I left London Bridge by the penny-boat for Hungerford, I crossed the Bridge at about half-past eleven. As I was going down the right side of the market a man came up to me from behind, on my left, and said, 'I believe I am speaking to Major Murray?' I said 'Yes, that's my name;' and he then said 'I believe you are a Director of the Grosvenor Hotel Company?' I said 'Yes, I am, and pray who are you?' He said, 'My name is Grey.' I had never seen him before in my life. I said, 'How do you know me?' and Grey replied, 'I have seen you at the meetings of the Company.' I said, 'Are you a shareholder?' He said 'No, but I attended the meetings.' He then went on to say he had a client who had £60,000, and he understood the Company wanted to borrow money, and his client was anxious to get the investment. I said I had no power in the matter, as I was only one of ten directors, and could do nothing personally; but I added, 'If you will give me your name and address, I am going to the Company, and will say what you wish.' He said that would do, and that if not in a hurry he would like me to come to his office and answer a few questions. I asked where his office was, and he said close round the corner. I then repeated what I had said before as to my want of power, and that the Company was not responsible for my doings. He said he understood that, but he wanted a slight insight into what we required. He said there was one thing he wished to ask me at once, and that was—if the directors intended to give personal security in addition to the building. I said, 'Most decidedly not beyond our individual stakes; and mine,' I said, 'is rather a heavy one.' He said, 'Oh! yes, I understand you are one of the largest shareholders in the Company.' I replied, there were others who held more shares, but I said, 'I am one of the largest.' By this time we were at the door of his office, and he asked me to step up stairs. He showed me into a back room on the first floor, and requested me to be seated. I never was in the house before—most positively never I took a seat; and he then said, 'You will excuse me for one instant,' and then left the room. I sat with my back to the folding-doors in front of the table. On my left was the fireplace. The folding-doors were shut. When he left the room I took a look round, and thought it was the most extraordinary place I ever had seen; torn papers, bottles, and pictures lying about;—a most disreputable-looking place. In a minute or so he came back into the room, and took a seat in front of me, with a pen in his hand, and asked what interest we proposed to give. I said I was not in a position to say, but would hear what his client proposed to ask. He said, 'Oh, then I understand the offer is to come from us.' I said not, as under any circumstances we should not give more than five per cent. He replied, 'That will do very well;' and I asked him for his card of address. He said, 'Immediately,' and got up from the table and walked round behind me and began rummaging among the papers of a desk. I thought he was looking for his card, and took no particular notice. Presently I felt a slight touch in the back of my neck. There was a report of a pistol, and I dropped off the chair on the ground. I was perfectly paralyzed. I could not move any part of my body. My head, however, was quite clear. I was lying with my face to the fender, and when he fired I believe he left the room. After some little time I felt returning life in my leg and arm, and I was just raising myself on my elbow when I heard a door open, and he came in again. He immediately walked up behind me and fired a pistol into my right temple. I dropped back on the carpet, and the blood gushed all over my face, and eyes, and mouth, in a regular torrent. He either stooped or knelt down close behind me, for I could feel his breath, and he watched close to see if I was dead. I then made up my mind to pretend to be so. I felt that the bleeding was bringing life back to me fast all over my body, which was tingling to the fingers' ends. I knew if I could get on to my feet I should be able to make a fight for it. After he [illegible] knelt behind me for some [illegible] he [illegible] and I then opened my eyes and [illegible] and saw a pair of tongs within [illegible] hand. Feeling that my strength [illegible] and there was the whole [illegible] us, I seized the tongs and [illegible] then at the window. [illegible] and faced me. I at once rushed at him [illegible] a heavy blow with the tongs, which [illegible] then seized them short by the [illegible] a dash into his chest and face, which [illegible] over on his back. I got my knees on him [illegible] tried to smash his head with the tongs. [illegible] too long, and he got them in both his hands [illegible] struggled hard for some time to get them [illegible] he was as strong as I, and I could not do it. I looked round for something else to hit him with, and [illegible] to my right hand I saw a large black bottle, which [illegible] caught in my right hand, and, [illegible] my left, to keep him occupied, I hit him [illegible] with all my force, on the middle of the forehead, [illegible] it to pieces. That made him [illegible] but still he did not let go the tongs, so I caught hold of a metal vase and dashed it at his head [illegible] might, but I missed him. Then, as I saw there was nothing else at hand, I set to work desperately to get mastery of the tongs, which he was holding [illegible] time. During all this he was on his back [illegible] the window nearest the door. After a [illegible] I got the tongs. As they came into my [illegible] my balance, and fell back, but was up [illegible] stant, and by that time he was rising [illegible] sition, which gave me a fair, full blow at [illegible] the tongs, and I gave it him with [illegible] main. I repeated it three or four times [illegible] his head under the table to [illegible] I then hit him over the [illegible] and, in order to disable his hands, [illegible] the wrists. I then thought [illegible] disabled, and tried to get out, but the door of the room was locked. I then went [illegible] doors of the front room and tried [illegible] door was locked too. In coming back [illegible] folding doors I met him again face to face [illegible] towards me. I took a step back in order to [illegible] swing, and hit him on the head again [illegible] He fell forward on his face through [illegible] as if he was dead. I pushed his [illegible] doors and shut them, and threw [illegible] dow. I saw two men in the yard [illegible] to them to come to my assistance. At the same time I got on the window-sill. They [illegible] me not to get out of the window, as they would come and open the door. At first I was inclined to believe them, but I thought that men who would listen to pistol shots and to such a fight as had been going on, and take no notice of it, might be in league with the murderer, so I did not like to trust them. As I heard them coming up into the house I looked for a way of escaping from the window. I first tried to get down a square wooden pipe, but found I could not do it; so, I hung on to the window-sill with my hands, got my feet on the window frame below, and took my measure for a spring into two baskets in the yard below. I sprang into them, clambered over the wall to the next house, got through the passage, opened the door, and went into the street. I saw a policeman, and I called him to take charge of a man who had been murdering me. He said he couldn't do that, he was watching the house, and had sent for assistance. Some one then came, and said I was badly wounded, and that I had better go to a surgeon. He took me to a chemist's, and they told me to go to the hospital at once, so I came on here. That is all I have to say. There was no word passed between us but what I have mentioned. I have not the slightest notion in the world why he should attack me. I never had any communication with the man, good, bad, or indifferent. I did not know, even, that such a man was in existence."

By Mr. Humphreys—I do not remember any one catching my coat as I got over the wall. I did not, I think, lose any blood from the first shot, but I did an immense deal from the second; but it did me good, and brought back my powers. I recollect in the early part of this year receiving an anonymous letter reflecting on the character of another man, offering to give me details to his disadvantage, and as it was anonymous I put it in the fire. The writer wanted me to make an appointment with him near Spring Gardens. The person mentioned in that letter was one of the directors of the Grosvenor Hotel Company; I received that at the Army and Navy Club.

By Mr. Sleigh.—I never heard even of the name of Roberts in my life. I have seen no newspapers since the occurrence. What little I have heard of the proceedings has been through a friend. I went with deceased because I thought Northumberland-street was always a respectable street. I never dreamed that an attempt would be made on my life at 12 o'clock in the open day. I did not call out when I was shot. I could not call out; at least I never tried, and it was lucky I did not. During the whole time the fight lasted neither of us called out. While he was on the ground, and while I was dealing these blows, he made use of one or two expressions. When I threw the metal vase at him and missed him, he said, "That won't do, Master William!" and while I was hitting him on the head with the tongs, he called out "Come, come, give me fair play!" The first blow I hit him was with the bottle. The tongs were perfect when I took them. They were broken up by the force of the blows. They broke first, and I held the pieces; they broke again, and some pieces dropped. Mrs. Murray knew of the company being about to borrow money. It was only one bottle that I used. What I did was only to preserve my own life, for I knew unless I could conquer him I was a dead man. I did not know whether he had more pistols or not, but I knew my only hope was conquering him at all risks.

This statement concluded the Major's evidence, and at its conclusion, when he was helped back to his room, he seemed considerably weaker.

Mr. Sleigh then called Mrs. Roberts, who was, of course, in the deepest mourning, and looked pale and careworn. In other respects she was perfectly calm and collected. She said: I saw my son after he came from the hospital on the day of this occurrence. He at once told me the gentleman in the hospital was Major Murray, and that he had seen him before. When I went into the room of the hospital, I said, "Where is he?" and they took me to Major Murray's bedside. I asked what had he done; what had he hurt Mr. Roberts for? and he replied, "I never saw the man in my life." He said it in a light manner, adding, "Who are you?" I said, "I am Mrs. Roberts. It's very strange you don't know Mr. Roberts, for I have heard him speak of you, and I have been out with Mrs. Murray." I asked, "Has Mrs. Murray been sent for?" and he said "Yes." I said, "What time will she be here? Perhaps she will be able to explain all this." After this he again asked me, "Who are you?" and I again told him I was Mrs. Roberts, to which he replied, "Why, you are mad as your husband." I have been in Mrs. Murray's company three times. It is about four years ago since we first met. Deceased was with her, and they met at the Surrey Hall during Mr. Spurgeon's service. I was then introduced to her. The next time I saw her was when the Queen opened Parliament. I always believed her to be Major Murray's wife.

By Mr. Humphrus—On the evening of the day they went to the hospital my son told me he knew Major Murray. At that time it was generally known in the hospital who Major Murray was.

Mr. Thomas Balcomb, brother to Mrs. Roberts, spoke to young Mr. Roberts, having told him he knew Major Murray from his father having pointed him out in the Strand, and also from having seen him on the landing at his father's office. It was on the Monday after this occurrence that he told him this.

There being no further evidence to offer,

The Coroner proceeded to sum up, when, commencing to read Mr. Canton's evidence as to the cause of death,

The Jury intimated that they were then almost entirely agreed upon their verdict.

The Coroner, upon this, only explained under what circumstances they would be justified in returning a verdict of justifiable homicide, if they considered that the Major had killed the deceased in the effort to save his own life. He read over at length the whole statement of Major MURRAY, and at its conclusion asked the jury if they wished to retire to consider their verdict.

The foreman replied that it was not necessary, and after conferring with his colleagues for a minute, said: "*We find a verdict of justifiable homicide, and that Major Murray slew the deceased to save his own life.*"

The verdict was received with applause by the Court.

The Coroner said he entirely concurred with the finding of the jury.

In reply to a question, Mr. DURKIN asked that, after the finding of the jury, Major MURRAY could at once be removed to his own home. They had already taken away the constable who since the occurrence had been in charge of him.

Thus ended the proceedings of this most extraordinary case.